

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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NEGOTIATOR DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW FISHERY TALKS

OW240457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Japan dispatched a higher-ranking official to Moscow Tuesday seeking an early settlement of the ongoing negotiations with the Soviet Union on the 1984 ceiling for Japan's salmon catch in northwestern Pacific waters. Fumio Watanabe, director general of the Fisheries Agency, will try to find out a breakthrough in the negotiation so that Japanese fishermen will be able to start operation on May 1 as usual.

The negotiations which began last Friday met difficulties over the Soviet's proposal to limit Japan's salmon catch to 35,000 tons against the Japanese request for 45,000 tons, according to Japanese officials. Last year's quota was 42,500 tons.

MATSUNAGA, SRV'S HA VAN LAU DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

OW240925 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 24 KYODO -- Vietnam told Japan Tuesday its total and immediate withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea would endanger the security of a "gradually stabilizing" Kampuchea. The statement by Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau increased the likelihood that Vietnamese troops will remain in Kampuchea for the time being. Instead, Lau questioned Tokyo's continued support of the three-party Kampuchean coalition fighting the Vietnam-backed Kampuchean Government in Phnom Penh.

In an hour and a half meeting with his Japanese counterpart Nobuo Matsunaga, Lau said the Japanese stance, identical with that of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), does not fit in with the present state of Kampuchea which Lau claimed "is gradually stabilizing," according to Japanese officials.

Tuesday's meeting held significance because Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said last week he is ready to meet Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the United Nations this fall.

"There is no change in Vietnam's basic foreign policy," said a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official after the meeting during which the deputy foreign ministers agreed on the importance of maintaining dialogue between Japan and Vietnam.

When asked by Matsunaga about the prospects of Hanoi's troop pullout plan from Kampuchea, a Foreign Ministry official said, Lau reiterated that Vietnamese soldiers will withdraw gradually.

A unilateral step by Vietnam to pull all its troops out of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese official cautioned, "would cause problems about the security of Kampuchea," although his country does favor a total troop withdrawal.

In a meeting last week with Kampuchean resistance leader Khieu Samphan, Foreign Minister Abe pledged Japan's continued backing and stressed that the Japanese Government will not resume economic aid to Hanoi so long as Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchean territory. Both Khieu Samphan and Lau are presently in Tokyo attending the 40th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

The Vietnamese deputy foreign minister asserted that his country is enjoying gradual prosperity through an independent economic policy despite various difficulties, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. Lau downplayed the Soviet Union's role in Vietnam, dismissing the growing speculation that the Soviets are building military bases in Vietnam, the officials said after the meeting.

#### OKINAWA RALLY PROTESTS U.S. FORCES DEPLOYMENT

OW210537 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 21 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] Yomitan -- A prefectural people's rally was held at Furugen Primary School in Yomitan, beginning at 1800 on 20 April, under the sponsorship of the "Action Committee Against the Deployment of the U.S. Special Forces and Tomahawk," comprised of 22 political and other democratic organizations. It was attended by 3,700 people from various parts of Okinawa Prefecture, according to the sponsor.

After various representatives had expressed their determination, the rally adopted a resolution and slogans reading: "Oppose the deployment of the Tomahawk, which violates the three nonnuclear principle!" "Block the expansion of Sobe Beach and protect the living environment!", and "Oppose the deployment of the Special Operations Force [SOF], which will lead to the strengthening of the Japan-U.S. military alliance!" The rally was followed by a march to the Torii Station gate to appeal for the suspension of the deployment plans. A delegation of the action committee will visit Tokyo soon to ask concerned ministries and agencies for the suspension of the deployment plans.

Representing the sponsor, Chairman Kamiyama addressed the rally. He began by saying: "On behalf of the 22 organizations, I would like to express my profound respect for the Yomitan villagers, who have been waging a courageous struggle, under Mayor Yamauchi's leadership." He continued: "The deployment of the Special Forces and the Tomahawk is underway as a means of strengthening Okinawa as a base for Japan-U.S. military strategy, and as a nuclear warfare strategic base, without regard for the will of the people of this prefecture. Governor Nishime is trying hard to cover up the advance notice given on the deployment plan. We cannot but regard this as an act of perfidy against the people of this prefecture. The Tomahawk deployment plan would inevitably make Okinawa the first target of a nuclear attack. We flatly refuse to become an unsinkable aircraft carrier for nuclear war. Let us raise the waves of antiwar, antinuclear struggle, and spread them throughout the world."

Kamiyama's address was followed by solidarity speeches by lower house member Kosuke Uehara; Tokushin Yamauchi, mayor of Yomitan Village; and Kim Su-sop, chairman of the Okinawa prefectural chapter of the General Association of Koreans in Japan. Mr Uehara said: "This deployment demonstrates the real character of the Nakasone cabinet, which is dashing headlong in the direction of arms expansion, while neglecting welfare and education. Let us tenaciously broaden our struggle." Mayor Yamauchi showed his strong determination to block the planned deployment when he said: "I am heartened to see that the struggle of our villagers is spreading. Through this struggle, from which we cannot fall back even a single step, we want to achieve peace on our own initiative." In his speech, Mr Kim said: "The feelings of the Korean people desiring peace on their peninsula and the feelings of the Okinawan people will be found to be identical, when U.S. troops are withdrawn and their bases disappear from our respective soils. We would like to strengthen the ties of solidarity."

The following four persons, representing their respective organizations, expressed their determination: Shukichi Shingaki, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Masses Party; Seitoku Taba, chairman of the JSP Okinawa prefectural headquarters; Masao Arime, chairman of the Central Area Trade Union Council; and Yasuko Shimabukuro, chairwoman of the Yomitan Village Women's Association.

KEIDANREN STUDYING PURCHASE OF U.S. SATELLITE

OW201147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO -- The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) -- Japan's largest business group -- has decided to embark on a feasibility study on branching out into the field of satellite communication for industrial use, a Keidanren official said Friday.

The present plan envisages the creation of a multi-billion-yen company in 1985 that will start satellite communication services around 1990, he said. The satellite will be purchased from the U.S., and several American makers of communication satellites, such as Hughes Aircraft, have already approached the federation concerning the possible purchase of their products, the official said.

The Japanese Government has welcomed the project as contributing to the betterment of Japan-U.S. relations. The Reagan administration has been asking Japan to buy American satellites to trim U.S. trade deficits with Japan.

To push ahead with the project, Keidanren convened the first meeting of its communication business feasibility study committee Friday. Some 40 corporations, including commercial banks, trading houses and electric appliance makers, were represented at the meeting. The committee will study the demand for satellite communication services, profitability of the project and the actual communication services to be offered, the official said. The committee is expected to complete the study by the end of July and work out a report in early August, he said.

Based on the report, the federation will move toward setting up an industrywide satellite communication company, the official said. The new company would also engage in international communication services focusing on the Far East, he added.

The federation is placing emphasis on satellite communications services since ground communications circuits using optical fiber cable will be operated by such agencies and organizations as the Construction Ministry, Japan Highway Public Corp., Japanese National Railways and Kyocera Corp., the official said.

YEN-DOMINATED FOREIGN BOND CONDITIONS EASED

OW220615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry and the securities industry have been moving toward relaxing conditions on the issuance of yen-dominated foreign bonds, popularly known as samurai bonds, in the Japanese capital market, informed sources said Sunday. The move aims at promoting the yen's internationalization further, along with other measures being planned by the government such as loosening regulations on issuing Euroyen bonds overseas, they said.

Samurai bonds, issued by international organizations, foreign governments and corporations, totaled 4.48 trillion yen (19.91 billion dollars) as of the end of 1983, according to the securities industry.



Issuing such bonds has been virtually restricted by the "voluntary" rules of underwriting securities firms since December 1980, when the new foreign exchange control law basically "freed" such issuance.

Under the new rules, to be effective in July this year, foreign organizations with an A credit rating will be newly allowed to issue such bonds, the source said. In addition, the issuing amount in a single debenture at one time will not be restricted for international organizations such as the World Bank, they said.

The issuing amount will be enlarged to 30 billion yen (133.33 million dollars) for issuers with an AA rating, and up to 20 billion yen (88.88 million dollars) for governments of developing countries with a single A rating, the sources said. The time required from application to actual issuance will be shortened from five or six months to one or two months, they said.

#### NAKASONE VISITS YASUKUNI SHRINE FOR WAR DEAD

OW210347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, despite some public concern, Saturday again visited a Shinto shrine here dedicated to 2.5 million war dead. Attendance by government officials at the Yasukuni Shrine always arouses controversy because of deep connection between the state and Shintoism before World War II.

Asked whether he visited the establishment in his official capacity as government head, Nakasone replied to newsmen: "Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is the prime minister, paid the visit," a similar answer as he made in January. The conservative premier said he "comforted and thanked the spirits of the war dead at Yasukuni." Nakasone said he offered 100,000 yen (450 dollars) to the shrine from his pocket, not from the state treasury.

Nakasone's Liberal-Democratic Party declared last week the premier's official visit to Yasukuni is constitutional. But opposition parties denounced the decision immediately, saying it violates the 1947 Constitution which bans the state from doing religious acts or from spending public money for any religious institution.

#### GOVERNMENT, LDP PLAN TO EXTEND DIET SESSION

OW211021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party officials intend to extend the current Diet session, due to close May 23, possibly for at least two months in a bid to pass all key pending bills, official sources said Saturday.

The sources said the government and LDP will make a final decision on the length of the extension by mid-May based on development of Diet deliberations. This is because, they said, deliberations on a bill for revising the Health Insurance Act are lagging and other key bills are sure to be provoke substantial deliberations after a holiday-studded week in late April and early May.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone intends to make utmost efforts to pass bills for inaugurating an extraordinary educational panel in July, for revising the Health Insurance Act and for reforming two public corporations to gain good marks to seek reelection in this autumn's LDP presidential election, the sources said.

Nakasone has also canceled his West European tour scheduled after the London summit of seven major democracies in early June to bring about an environment conducive to the long extension of the Diet session.

Since a special Diet session can be extended twice, some LDP leaders were calling for another possible extension of the Diet session for about one month when deliberations at the prolonged Diet session lagged, the sources said. The sources also said the long extension of the Diet session to pass the key bills would be a last-resort choice for Nakasone to seek his reelection as LDP president.

#### JSP LEADER CALLS FOR IMPROVED TIES WITH SEOUL

OW210635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi said Saturday his party, which keeps friendly relations with North Korea, has started studying how to have similar ties with South Korea. In a television interview with Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) videotaped, Ishibashi said changes in his party's policy toward South Korea are needed to keep up with developments on the Korean peninsula. Ishibashi, who visited the United States this month for talks with U.S. leaders, made the statement amid moves toward easing of tension on the peninsula. North and South Korea this month started talks for forming a single team for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic and other international games.

Ishibashi said three-party peace talks involving the two Korea and the United States should come first before any Japanese Socialist moves to have friendly relations with South Korea. The Japanese Government should have political contact with the Pyongyang government as a prerequisite for friendly relations between South Korea and the Socialists, he said. But he added: "What is most important is relations between us and North Korea. We can do nothing if these relations should collapse."

The JSP is sending a party delegation to Pyongyang later this month.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO NEPAL, LIBERIA -- Tokyo, April 13 KYODO -- The government Friday named Kazuo Kaneko, consul general in Melbourne, ambassador to Nepal, and Hideo Yoshikawa, director of the Welfare Division of the Foreign Minister's Office, envoy to Liberia. Kaneko, 59, a graduate of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, joined the Foreign Ministry in 1947. He was minister at the Japanese Embassy in the Netherlands and consul general at Karachi, Pakistan, before he assumed the post in Melbourne in 1979. Yoshikawa, 61, has been working for the ministry since 1935 and overseas assignments included consul general at Surabaya, Indonesia. The 1940 graduate from Nihon University has been Welfare Division chief since April 1983. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 13 Apr 84 OW]

PYONGYANG PROTESTS 23 APR SR-71 OVERFLIGHT

CK231541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Kaesong April 23 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above territorial waters east of Kosong at around 14:08 April 23 and let it fly up to the sky above territorial waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, committing espionage against the northern half of our republic.

Such acts of aerial reconnaissance by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have numbered as many as 15 in April alone.

In his telephone notice to the enemy side the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' air intrusion and espionage are a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and an infringement upon the sovereignty of our country. He strongly protested against the U.S. imperialist aggressors' infiltration of spy plane deep into the sky above our territorial waters and demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar incident.

PAPERS REVIEW, CONDEMN 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' EXERCISE

NODONG SINMUN Assesses Meaning

SK231313 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 22 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 23 April commentator's article: "What Did the 'Team Spirit-84' Joint Military Exercise Show?"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialist aggressors staged in South Korea from 1 February together with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique marked another indelible crime in the U.S. imperialists' history of aggression. This joint military exercise, perpetrated against us for the ninth time since 1976, was the largest-scale war exercise in history in terms of troops and equipment mobilized.

The U.S. imperialists mobilized an enormous number of troops, more than 207,000, including the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines dragged in from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, and military bases in Japan, U.S. forces in South Korea, and the puppet army in this war exercise. Also mobilized in this exercise was a large-scale landing fleet with the carrier Kittyhawk as its main force, U.S. naval ships including the Blueridge, the flagship of the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet, many aircraft including B-52 strategic fighter-bombers, and much more up-to-date war equipment, including missiles.

This joint military exercise was an extremely adventurous and aggressive act of playing with fire not only in terms of its operational size and scale but also in terms of its content and nature.

Selecting terrain and targets which are similar to those in the northern half of the republic, the U.S. imperialists staged various offensive military operations, including air drop training of airborne troops, large-scale joint landing operations, joint air attack training, and river-crossing operations.

They selected the Pohang area, which is similar to seaside towns and terrain in the northern half, as the landing point and also selected areas near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] as the point of offensive operations. Thus, they undisguisedly revealed the criminal nature of military operations aimed at a surprise attack on our republic.



The U.S. imperialists, in particular, even mobilized a wing of B-52 long-range bombers of the U.S. strategic Air Force from Guam in the Pacific and kicked up a row of bombing imaginary targets in the areas along the MDL. They also airlifted U.S. special forces from the U.S. mainland and even infiltrated them into the rear area of operations by dropping them from the air.

This showed that the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise was an open act of war against us and a three-dimensional operational training aimed at launching a full-scale offensive against our republic by mobilizing all at once the aggressive forces from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific region, and the areas surrounding our country.

The dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise lies in the fact that this was a nuclear war exercise. The U.S. imperialists reduced South Korea to an outpost of nuclear war by deploying numerous nuclear weapons and their delivery means. They prepared a nuclear war plan a long time ago and have been constantly perfecting this plan through joint "Team Spirit" military exercises.

The main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including a fleet of carriers equipped with nuclear weapons, B-52 strategic bombers, aircraft capable of nuclear delivery such as F-16 and F-15 fighter-bombers, and many other nuclear missiles units participated in the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise.

This joint military exercise was a full-scale nuclear war exercise basically aimed at perfecting the posture of a preemptive nuclear attack on the northern half of the republic.

The danger of the criminal joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84" has further increased as a result of the reckless maneuvers of the South Korean war maniacs to make a breakthrough by seeking military adventure, following the policy of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war. In addition to leaving the whole of South Korea as a war exercise ground for the U.S. imperialist aggressors with the recent joint military exercise as momentum, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique mobilized a large number of the puppet armed forces and over 100,000 men of the homeland defense reservist forces and forced them to serve as bullet shields for the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces.

The recent war rackets showed that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of dirty colonial puppets who live patronized by their U.S. imperialist masters and a group of war culprits and nation-selling traitors who offer their fellow countrymen as the cannon fodder for the aggressors and who do not hesitate to submerge the land in the sea of fire of a nuclear war.

The joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84" was a tripartite military exercise which was staged in close conjunction with the effort to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Having the Japanese militarist force assume a proxy role in aggression against Asia by forming a tripartite military alliance and pulling the troops of Japan's Self-Defense Forces into an aggressive war in Korea are one of the basic strategic goals of the U.S. imperialists in Korea and Asia.

The reactionary Japanese ruling circles have positively joined the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers against Korea with the annual "Team Spirit" war exercises as momentum. During the recent military exercise, they left Japan as sally, relaying, and logistic bases for the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces. The majority of troops which participated in the joint military exercise departed from Japan and crawled into South Korea after receiving supplies in Japan. Flying to the scene of tactical operations, representatives of Japan's Self-Defense Forces watched the powder-reeking war exercise with special interest.

One of the chief aims of the U.S. imperialists in staging the war exercise called "Team Spirit 84" was to guarantee the uniformity of U.S., Japanese, and South Korean military operations and to further accelerate and complete the work of forming a tripartite military alliance. Herein lies the aggressive and grave nature of the recent joint military exercise.

As is made clear by all the facts, the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit 84" was not a mere military exercise but a preliminary war and a nuclear test war designed to complete a posture for the mobilization and tactical operations of armed forces with the aim of preemptively striking our republic in accordance with a war plan which has already been formulated.

The recent joint military exercise mercilessly uncovered the mark of the slogan for peace which the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly chanted and once again proved that the U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of aggression and war and are those who disturb peace.

The aggressive and bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists has not changed but has become brazen with the passage of time. With an absurd desire to extricate themselves from serious political and economic crises and to fulfill their wild ambition for world conquest, the present U.S. ruling circles, including Reagan, have stepped up their maneuvers for aggression and war throughout the world, brazenly wielding weapons.

The strategy for Asia and Korea occupies an important position in the aggressive world strategy of the U.S. imperialists. In particular, the Korean peninsula is the major target of their military adventure. With the recent emergence of the theory of attaching importance to Asia and the Pacific Ocean, Northeast Asia, including South Korea, has been designated as a vital zone to U.S. interests, and the Korean peninsula has been designated as the first frontline in U.S. strategy.

In accordance with their aggressive strategy for Asia, the U.S. imperialists have increased military bases in South Korea and the area surrounding it and deployed nuclear weapons and various military hardware there. Having formulated a war plan to deploy vast numbers of troops and equipment on the Korean frontline at any moment, they have given impetus to completing command and mobilization systems.

The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises which the U.S. imperialists staged with the South Korean puppets for 2 and 1/2 months, pouring enormous numbers of troops and combat equipment into them, are the most intensive expression of this.

Stern reality gives a clear answer as to where the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula originates and who really threatens peace in Korea and obstructs a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now babbling that they have demonstrated U.S. determination to defend South Korea, through the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises, against the so-called threat of southward invasion, but this is nothing but a sophistry to veil their aggressive nature. We have no intention of invading the South. We have repeatedly made clear that we do not intend to solve the Korean question through war.

Our proposal for tripartite talks -- to sign a peace agreement between us and the United States, to get the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, and to terminate military confrontation -- is the expression of our consistent and sincere effort. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique responded to our fair and just proposal with aggressive and provocative war exercise rackets.

This shows that they do not want the reunification and peace of Korea and are earnestly pursuing the road of provoking a new war in Korea.

The WPK Central Military Commission issued the order of the supreme commander of the KPA on heightening the revolutionary alertness and strengthening the combat mobilization readiness of all units of the KPA and all members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Red Worker-Peasant Guards, and the Red Youth Guards in preparation for possible armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists. This was a self-defense measure reflecting the resolute position and resolve of our Revolutionary Armed Forces and the entire people to defend the socialist fatherland from the enemy's aggression and to defend the revolutionary gains.

Our Revolutionary Armed Forces and the entire people checked and frustrated the enemy's war-provocation scheme and defended the socialist fatherland like an impregnable fortress by upholding the order of the supreme commander of the KPA, firmly rallying around the party and the leader, thus maintaining complete combat mobilization readiness.

The parliaments, governments, political parties, organizations, international organizations, and peace-loving peoples in many countries of the world paid attention to the grave situation on the Korean peninsula, resolutely condemned the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers, and actively supported and expressed firm solidarity with our just struggle to realize tripartite talks to solve the Korean question peacefully.

The strong voices echoing throughout the world opposing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war-provocation maneuvers and supporting our proposal for tripartite talks encouraged our people greatly. We express our deep appreciation to the parliaments, governments, political parties, organizations, international organizations, and peace-loving peoples in each country of the world who expressed firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for the peace and independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and are convinced that they will continuously support the struggle of our people to check and frustrate the aggression and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and to realize the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Terminating the tension on the Korean peninsula and solving the Korean question peacefully are the pressing demands of the times and the nation, and holding the tripartite talks among us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities is the most realistic and reasonable way of negotiation at present to solve the Korean question peacefully.

The Korean question should be solved not by force but by means of dialogue and negotiation. The United States should see the trend of the times squarely, discard the ambition for aggression against our country, and not pursue reckless war rackets, but respond to our proposal for tripartite talks to sign a peace agreement between us and to withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The South Korean authorities should stop the treacherous act of scheming for a war of northward invasion, following foreign forces, and of leaving South Korea as a U.S. powder magazine of war, thus driving fellow countrymen to the calamity of a war, and accept our proposal for tripartite talks.

It is the consistent aspiration and will of our people to realize the tripartite talks to prevent the danger of war in Korea and to provide a precondition for peaceful reunification. Although the United States is wielding arms and threatening us, we are patiently waiting for the United States, together with the South Korean authorities, to respond to our proposal for tripartite talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.



Whether peace will be maintained in Korea depends entirely on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities. Our people, who value highly the national dignity, sovereignty, and peace and peaceful reunification of the country, will crush the aggression and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with the active support of the peace-loving peoples of the world and will certainly realize the historical cause of national reunification.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK240431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary in connection with the ending of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises. It notes that the war exercises were a "test war" and a "preliminary war" for starting a war of aggression against our republic by massing vast armed forces at a time.

The author of the commentary says: In the joint military rehearsal all kinds of exercises simulating attacks on the northern half of Korea were staged in the skies, on the ground and sea every day with the mobilisation of huge armed forces and up-to-date military equipment more than enough to carry out a war. They were exercises of three dimensional attack operations aiming at northward invasion and very dangerous war exercises for accelerating the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and completing it.

By running amuck in the criminal war exercises together with U.S. imperialist aggressors this time, the Chon Tu-hwan group fully laid bare once again its heinous nature as a tool of war at the service of the U.S. imperialists.

Due to the reckless sabre-rattling of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, a touch-and-go situation was created. It was thanks to our just self-defenseive step against their new war provocation manoeuvres and our patient efforts for maintaining and consolidating peace that a war was averted.

Now, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are clinging to war manoeuvres, brandishing nuclear weapons. But there is no chance in our basic stand for opening tripartite talks.

The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks, instead of clinging to war moves, and sign a peace agreement with us and withdraw its troops from South Korea, looking squarely at the trend of the time. The South Korean authorities should give up the war moves of following the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists and accept our proposal for tripartite talks.

U.S. 'NUCLEAR WAR PREPARATIONS,' EXERCISE SCORED

SK180819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN April 17 carried an article titled "Reckless Nuclear War Preparations of U.S. Imperialism" lashing at the nuclear war exercises codenamed "Global Shield 84" staged by the U.S. imperialists in vast areas of the U.S. mainland and the Pacific from April 3 to 13. The paper says:

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs carried out the "Global Shield 84" war exercises for the purpose of examining the nuclear war preparations of their aggression troops and inveigling the aggression forces of Japan and the NATO into their nuclear strategy "in the event of contingency."

Urged by the wild ambition for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the reinforcement of nuclear forces, blaring that the "forestalling nuclear strike" is the "most effective way of attaining their strategic aim."

The U.S. ruling circles scheme to extensively develop and produce nuclear weapons and equipment by carrying into practice the "nuclear arms build-up program" and thereby cover the U.S. mainland and their military strongholds overseas with nuclear weapons to complete the nuclear war preparation. The U.S. imperialists allotted dlrs 23,100 million [as received] to the production of nuclear warheads in fiscal 1983 alone.

According to the U.S. paper BOSTON GLOBE, the U.S. Administration plans to squander Dlrs 25,000 million to the production of "MX" inter-continental ballistic missiles, Dlrs 21,000 million to the building of "Trident" nuclear powered submarines, and tens of billions of dollars to the production of new-type "B 1-B" nuclear carriage strategic bombers in 1985-89. They have worked out a "plan for war in stars" to expand the nuclear war to the space and are pushing it forward in real earnest.

According to data, the number of the nuclear warheads possessed by the U.S. strategic troops increased nearly 2.8 times during the past two decades. The U.S. imperialists are newly deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, too.

Their reckless nuclear war gambles are gravely threatening peace and security in Asia and the world and bringing dark clouds of nuclear war over mankind.

#### NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON JAPAN

SK211525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) --NODONG SINMUN today carries an article dealing with the relations between the United States and Japan surrounding the issue of import and export of agricultural produce in connection with the recent signing of a new agreement on trade of agricultural produce between them.

The daily notes that what has been characteristic in the U.S.-Japan relations surrounding the problem of agricultural produce is the high-handed attitude of the former and the weak attitude of the latter.

Recalling that threatening that unless the question of the amount of import for beef and orange is solved things would go bad, the U.S. President, the defense secretary and the secretary of agriculture put pressure upon Japan in connection with the talks for trade in agricultural produce, it says:

Why did the U.S. ruling circles fretfully put pressure upon Japan? This is connected with the presidential elections in the United States. The ever worsening trade conflict with Japan and the ever increasing amount of debts in trade with Japan are throwing a gloomy shadow upon Reagan's chance for reelection as president.

Hence, the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters try to solve the question of beef and orange which has remained unsolved for several years and thus make this a "breakthrough" in resolving the relations of trade with Japan and improve the falling popularity of Reagan and further use Japan as a "playing card" in the political gamble for reelection as president.

The Japanese reactionaries feel uneasy about the growing pressure on the part of the United States. If they were to meet the U.S. demands, it would be detrimental to the interests of their country. Further, they were afraid of the discontent of millions of peasants who held always a considerable share of votes in the general elections. If they refused the U.S. demand, the United States would put pressure upon them. After much measurements, the Japanese reactionaries decided to help Reagan in being reelected and not to break their relations with the United States. The solution they found was to curry favour with the United States, pretending to refuse.

They pretended to refuse the demand of the United States for increasing the import of beef and orange because this demand went beyond the limit of acceptance for Japan. But, after all, they acceded to the U.S. demand.

The new 4-year trade agreement will bring a colossal amount of loss to the Japanese peasants while giving much profits to the United States.

Facts prove that the U.S.-Japan relations are not "equal relations," but relations between the senior ally and the junior ally, between those who freely order and impose their will upon the junior and those who obediently accept and execute the senior's demand.

#### PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

##### NODONG SINMUN on Military Aid

SK211017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- Papers here today print commentaries denouncing the U.S. imperialists' "military aid" to Central America.

Noting that the U.S. Senate approved a bill submitted by Reagan for aid to the pro-American puppets in Central America, the author of a NODONG SINMUN commentary says:

This is a desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists to bolster up the fascist dictatorship and obliterate the patriotic forces in El Salvador and overthrow the present Nicaraguan regime.

The commentary says: The U.S. ruling quarters proclaimed it as their state "policy" to turn back the situation in Central America developing in favour of the side of independence and progress and, notably, to strangle the victorious advance of the Sandinist revolution and the Salvadoran patriotic armed forces, and are persistently clinging to the scheme to gratify this criminal ambition. Their planned aid to the Salvadoran fascist clique and Somoza bandits seeks a heinous aim to give more military fund to the pro-American puppets and, thus keeping hold on them as tools for the execution of the United States' aggressive policy on the Central American region, drive them out to the road of crimes against the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples.

The Central American situation today is very strained owing to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres. The U.S. imperialists must take their gory hands of aggression and intervention off Central America.



## Mining of Nicaraguan Ports Hit

SK231538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, in an article titled "A Wave for Protest Touched Off By Mine Laying," branded the U.S. imperialists' laying mines at ports of Nicaragua as a vicious terrorism in the sea against her. The paper says:

The U.S. paper WASHINGTON POST reported that it is none other than Reagan who approved the laying of mines at Nicaraguan ports on the recommendation of the advisor for national security and Pentagon officials. The mine laying is aimed at blockading Nicaragua and destroying her economy. This is one more brigandish threat and blackmail to revolutionary Nicaragua and a move to realize their wild ambition of domination by stifling the country. It is a vivid evidence clearly showing that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua are becoming more wanton and escalating.

The United States brazenly declared that it would never recognize any decision of the International Court of Justice and exercised its veto against a resolution of the U.N. Security Council denouncing the laying of mines at Nicaraguan ports. This disclosed to the world that it is none other than the United States which laid the mines, stresses the paper, and notes:

Though the U.S. imperialists foolishly attempted to bring Nicaragua to its knees by laying mines at her ports, this only touched off a wave of accusation against the United States. The U.S. imperialists are a band of shameless aggressors who stoop to any infamy to attain their dirty purpose.

U.S. MOVES TOWARD NONALIGNED COUNTRIES CONDEMNED

SK181609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article denounces the U.S. imperialists for trying to win over non-aligned countries and stretch the tentacles of aggression and intervention to them, while disguising themselves as their "friend."

This fact is well shown when Reagan blared that the United States, too, adheres to the principles on which the Non-aligned Movement is based and expressed sympathy with its idea, the author of the article says, and continues:

This is a paradoxical sophism. Referring to the fact that at U.N. conferences the United States hampered the discussion of fair problems jointly raised by many countries and has always voted against them, the article further says: When a resolution on taking sanctions against Israel which decided to annex the Golan Heights of Syria was being adopted at an extraordinary emergency meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. delegate alone voted against it to be denounced by the Third World countries.

If their demands are not met at the United Nations or at other international organizations, the U.S. imperialists seceded from them and refused to donate operation fund, thus challenging the just cause of non-aligned and Third World countries. They are opposing the non-aligned and Third World countries with a sword in one hand and the dollar in the other.

In his union message to Congress at the end of January last Reagan prattled that their hands are clean and they have never been an aggressor.

But at the very moment, the Beirut-based U.S. Marines savagely bombed positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

The United States committed armed interventionist acts on 215 occasions in the 1946-1975 period, let alone its sanguinary aggressive act in trampling under the jack-boots Grenada, a small island country in the Caribbean Sea, overnight last year.

When their open intervention fails to bear fruit, the U.S. imperialists shake an olive branch or a purse. Giving dollars, they advertise the money as an expression of their "disinterested aid" and an "evidence" showing the relations of "friend." Is it true?

The United States directs the greater part of its external aid "in the overseas aid program" for the present fiscal year to Israel, South Korea, El Salvador, South Africa and other puppets and shock brigades of aggression which have nothing to do with the Third World countries. The advertisement of the United States is a lie and its "aid" is a noose of aggression and plunder.

#### REAGAN ECONOMIC POLICY 'FRUSTRATIONS, FIASCOS'

SK191535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says that Reagan who appeared on the political scene as president with the fantastic slogan of "reconstruction of a powerful United States" has acted as if he were a "saviour" to extricate the United States from the grip of economic crisis, but all of his "commitments" have turned an empty gossip-mongering.

In an article titled "Infeasible Daydream of Reagan" the daily says: The past three years in which Reagan has been in office were the days which brought about catastrophic economic disasters without parallel in the history of the United States and imposed misfortunes and hardships upon the people than in the period of any other preceding presidents. In this period the financial deficit, national debts, tax burdens, unemployment and production slump in the United States were an all-time high. Reagan's administration is characterized by a series of frustrations and fiascos.

Reagan who is fond of describing failure as a "success" unhesitatingly boasts of all this to be a powerful renaissance. To do him justice, he should be considered a famous braggart.

The financial deficit of the Reagan administration increased four times in the last three years. Namely, it rose from about 50,000 million dollars in the 1981 fiscal year to about 200,000 million dollars in the 1983 fiscal year.

The national debts of the United States increased 500,000 million dollars during Reagan's term of office in the last three years, with the result that the 1,000,000 million dollars rose to the astronomical number of 1,500,000 million dollars.

Production has fallen in an extreme stagnation and the bankruptcy of enterprises has reached the highest level. In 1983 the trade deficit of the United States recorded 70,000 million dollars, the highest mark in history, and this year it is estimated to stand at 100,000 million dollars.

The United States is suffering from the catastrophic economic crisis mainly because it has appropriated an excessive sum for military purpose. Reagan squanders about 1,000 million dollars a day for this purpose.

Since Reagan took office at the White House 4 million poor people have been added in the United States, now numbering more than 35 million. Now 3 million people are left homeless.

Today the United States is in the grip of worst economic crisis. No prospect for a way out of it is foreseen. But Reagan describes the United States at dusk as if it stood on the top of prosperity. This is a sermon that cannot be made by those who are not seized with extreme illusion. With no eulogy or jugglery of words, however, can he conceal the hard realities of the United States. His jugglery may look like a reality in the movie screen, but will not work on the political scene .

#### KIM IL-SONG MAXIMS ON STUDENTS STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK231007 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the feature program "Revolutionary Maxim"]

[Text] This is the hour of revolutionary maxim -- the hour to convey the precious sayings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an ideological and theoretical master and the genius of creation and construction. In this hour, we will present some principles the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was expounded on the role of students in the revolutionary struggle.

Students and intellectuals in colonial countries chiefly assume a revolutionary nature, because they are suffering oppression and because they are humiliated. They are sensitive to the trend of the times and are conscious of the people. Accordingly, they play an important role in building a bridge between workers and peasants and the revolutionary movement.

The South Korean students and intellectuals have this trait. They are major forces in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and their stooges. The South Korean youths have a brilliant tradition of courageously struggling against foreign imperialists rule, the South Korean youths and students demonstrated the ardent patriotism and revolutionary spirit of the Korean youths through large-scale anti-Japanese struggles, including the Kwangju student incident. The Syngman Rhee puppet regime, which the U.S. imperialists patronized with bayonets, was overthrown by the heroic struggle of the South Korean youths and students.

Even now, the South Korean youths and students are struggling in defiance of the enemy's bestial tyranny and terrorism to achieve campus democratization and democratic freedom and liberation.

The patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths and students plays an an important role in awakening the broad strata of the South Korean people, who demand national liberation and the fatherland's reunification, and in sowing a revolutionary seed among them.

The South Korean youths, students, and intellectuals should not give in to any tyranny and persecution of the enemy and should more firmly solidify their fighting ranks. While linking their destiny with workers and peasants by deeply mingling with them, they should struggle to achieve the victory of the revolutionary cause.



When the struggle of the South Korean youths and students combines with the struggle of workers and peasants, their struggle will be much more powerful. When the South Korean workers, peasants, youths, students, and all the patriotic people rise in struggle in unison, the South Korean revolution will achieve a great victory.

CHON REMARK ON STUDENT STRUGGLE TERMED 'ABSURD'

SK231303 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] According to a radio news report from Seoul, having directly convened a meeting of the state council on 19 April and describing the antigovernment struggle of students as an undesirable incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that students should be engrossed in study. Saying that now is the time when there is the high possibility of penetration and attack from someone, he clamorously called for strict vigilance.

The puppet traitor's unusual appearance at a meeting of the state council and his absurd remark show that he is very uneasy about the patriotic advance of students.

Under the slogan of antifascism and democratization, South Korean students have vigorously waged an antigovernment struggle, because they have realized through practical life experience that they cannot enjoy basic democratic freedom and rights under the current fascist system, not to speak of free academic study. The waging of a struggle by students to oppose fascism and to achieve campus democratization and that of society is their right which no one can violate. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan made such an absurd remark, wickedly defiling the righteous student struggle. This will only further incur the resentment of students.

The aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's picking of a quarrel with us by saying that there is the possibility of penetration and attack from someone in April is to divert the attention of the people, fearing that the student struggle will be stepped up on the eve of May, the month of the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising and to find an excuse for severe suppression of the students.

Foreign media say that the antidictatorial struggle of the students for democratization will be further stepped up on the 24th anniversary of the 19 April people's uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime in South Korea and on the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising against fascist dictatorship.

The anticommunist propaganda campaign during crises by preposterously picking a quarrel with us is the stereotyped method of the puppet traitor. No matter what cunning trick the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique may use, it will never be able to suppress the antigovernment sentiment of students, nor can it overcome the crisis of fascist rule which has deepened with the passage of time because of its alienation from the people.

SEOUL STUDENTS WOUND MORE THAN 300 POLICE

SK220913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- Student demonstrators in Seoul knocked down in the last few days more than 330 police in fierce battles when they frantically pounced upon to disperse demonstrations, according to a report of "Radio Hanguk Munhwa" from South Korea.

The students beat with stones, empty bottles, square bars and so on the police who were getting frantic in repression, firing tear-gas canisters and pepper fog. 300 of the wounded are combat policemen, the radio said.

ANNIVERSARY OF 19 APR UPRISING MARKED IN JAPAN

Meeting Held in Tokyo

SK210818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 19 (KNS-KCNA) -- A meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan was held in Tokyo on April 19 to commemorate the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, fully support and encourage the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people and students for independence and have tripartite talks realised.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-Il.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Paek Chong-Won, chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan Kim Hak-su and other functionaries of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon and Korean youth and students in Kanto area, over 4,000 in all.

Chairman Kim Hak-su made a speech at the meeting. He said that the April 19 popular uprising which swept the whole land of South Korean in powerful waves for a new policy, a new system and a new life, with outcries for freedom, 'democracy and national reunification, was a massive anti-fascist national salvation resistance which demonstrated to the whole world the heroic stamina and indomitable fighting spirit of the Korean youth and recorded a brilliant page in the history of the heroic struggle of our people.

Referring to the vigorous anti-U.S., anti-fascist, anti-"government" struggle now being waged by the South Korean students, he expressed warm support and encouragement to their righteous struggle with feelings of kinship. He strongly demanded the South Korean puppet clique to immediately release all the political prisoners and democratic figures.

He held that the United States must respond to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks without delay and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and the Japanese Government authorities must discard its wrong attitude towards the proposal for tripartite talks and discontinue encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Solidarity speeches were made by Japanese figures at the meeting. The meeting heard speeches of members of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and adopted a letter to the South Korean Youth and students. After the meeting, the attendants staged a powerful demonstration through Tokyo streets.

Osaka Appeal

SK230819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo April 21 (KNS-KCNA) -- A meeting opposing the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military tieup and supporting the proposal for tripartite talks was held in Osaka on April 19 on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising.

More than 2,500 workers, students and other broad segments of Japanese people were present at the meeting which was cosponsored by the organizations including the Osaka Council of the Japan-Korea Joint Struggle, the Osaka Committee for Solidarity Between Japanese and Korean Youths and the Society for Solidarity With Korean Women.

Heiji Nakae, representative member of the Osaka Council of the Japan-Korea Joint Struggle, made a speech at the meeting. Referring to the heightening of tension on the Korean peninsula as never before, he stressed that a durable peace in Korea should be achieved and the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks be realized for peace in Japan and Asia.

Speeches were also made by representatives of the Osaka Committee for Solidarity Between the Japanese and Korean Youths, the Society for Solidarity With Korean Women and other organizations.

An appeal was adopted at the meeting. It noted that tripartite talks must be held for peace and reunification of Korea and called for vigorously struggling for its realization. It stressed the need to express active support and solidarity for the anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students around April 19.

#### SOVIET ENVOY SPEAKS ON RESULTS OF USSR SESSION

SK240407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA) -- N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to our country, called a press conference at his embassy on April 23 on the results of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of foreign embassies here.

Ambassador N.M. Shubnikov spoke at the press conference. He said that the First Session of the 11th Convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which was held some time ago adopted decisions on very important problems of the state.

The session elected Comrade K.U. Chernenko president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, published a policy statement of the Soviet Government and adopted a resolution on the main direction of the reform of general education schools and vocational schools, he noted. He pointed to the successes scored by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in developing the national economy and promoting the people's wellbeing.

The main threat to peace, he said, is the aggressive foreign policy of the United States. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state spare no effort to remove the danger of nuclear war, he stressed.

#### SOLDIERS' RALLY IN USSR MARKS KPA FOUNDING DAY

SK230407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 21 (KCNA) -- A soldiers' meeting was held at the General Military Academy named after the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR on April 20 on the 52nd birthday of the heroic Korean People's Army.



Speeches were made at the meeting by the deputy head of the Political Department of the academy and the military attach of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

The deputy head of the Political Department said in his speech: Today the situation has been aggravated as never before by the U.S. imperialists. In particular, they threaten peace in the Far East and persist in the undisguised moves to provoke war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. With nothing, however, can they frighten the Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries actively support the fair proposals of the DPRK for national reunification.

Noting that the friendly ties between the peoples and armies of the two countries have long historic roots, he said: We will make every effort as ever to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the two peoples and armies.

After the meeting the attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "Notes of a War Correspondent."

#### CONDOLENCE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM ABROAD

##### CPSU Message to WPK

SK190355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- A message of condolence came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union upon the death of Comrade O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the party Central Military Committee and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message dated April 9 reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses deep condolences to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the death of Comrade O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the party Central Military Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and vice-chairman of its National Defence Commission.

Please convey our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased.

##### Ceausescu Message to Kim Il-song

SK182221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of condolence from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the death of Comrade O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the party Central Military Committee and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

The message of condolence dated April 9 reads: I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased on the death of Comrade General O Paek-yong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, member of the party Central Military Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and vice-chairman of its National Defence Committee.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT OF GDR GOVERNMENT GROUP

Meets With Kang Song-san

SK220846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on April 21 met and had a friendly talk with the GDR Government delegation headed by Hans Reichelt, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

Present there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, and GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern.

Consultative Body Signs Protocol

SK220905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- The 8th session of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was held in Pyongyang.

After the session, its protocol was signed on April 21. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of First Machine Industry Kim Se-yun, Vice-Minister of Mining Industry Kim Chon-pil and personages concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the GDR Government delegation headed by Hans Reichelt, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and GDR Ambassador to our country Karl-Heinz Kern.

The protocol was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Chairman Hans Reichelt.

A protocol of the 20th meeting of the Standing Subcommittee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the GDR was also signed yesterday.

GDR Embassy Hosts Party

SK220901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- Ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to our country Karl-Heinz Kern arranged a cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of April 21 upon the conclusion of the visit of the GDR Government delegation to Korea.

Invited there were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of First Machine Industry Kim Se-yun, Vice-Minister of Mining Industry Kim Chon-pil and personages concerned.

The members of the GDR Government delegation headed by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans Reichelt and officials of the GDR Embassy were present.

Speeches were made by Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae. The attendants toasted the strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

#### Delegation Concludes Visit

SK220007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 23 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Hans Reichelt, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; left here on April 22 by air after attending the 8th session of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the GDR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of First Machine Industry Kim Se-yun, Vice-Minister of Mining Industry Kim Chon-pil and personages concerned. On hand were GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and his embassy officials and Mongolian Ambassador Tsebeengombyn Demiddagba in Korea.

#### NODONG SINMUN OUTLINES CURRENT ECONOMIC TASKS

SK230953 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2128 GMT 22 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 23 April editorial: "Let Us Maintain Continued Innovations in the Implementation of This Year's Economic Tasks"]

[Text] This year is the last year of the Second 7-Year Plan. The prerequisite demand in the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan is to overfulfill this year's economic plan.

All of our party members and working people have attained successes in the implementation of the plan of the first quarter period by waging a vigorous struggle, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message and the party Central Committee's letter. Thanks to the dedicated labor struggle of party members and working people who are endlessly faithful to the party and leader, production has increased in many sectors of the national economy. The second quarter period of the struggle to implement this year's economic tasks has now begun.

This quarter is an important one which presents to the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people the task of normalizing production at a high level while energetically helping the socialist rural community through mass mobilization. We should make a new advancement in the implementation of this year's economic tasks by fulfilling the tasks of this quarter through a well-organized struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, we should make an epochal advancement in successfully occupying the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan and in realizing the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction of the 1980's by energetically accelerating socialist economic construction.

Waging an energetic struggle in the second quarter and implementing this year's economic tasks are very significant in strengthening the nation's might and in improving the people's standard of living.



Only when the people are provided with an affluent and civilized life through the good performance of economic construction will they be able to strongly defend the socialist system and the revolutionary spoils and dedicate themselves to the struggle on the single revolutionary road indicated by the party and the leader.

Thanks to their deep understanding of the value of living in the bosom of the leader and of the fatherland which they came to grasp while enjoying a happy and decent life in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song since national liberation for the first time, our people fought well, sacrificing themselves, during the last fatherland liberation war.

Our socialist economic construction has entered a high stage today and, accordingly, the people's standard of living has improved incomparably since national liberation. However, we cannot afford to be content. By energetically pushing ahead with economic construction and by further improving the people's standard of living, we should make the people deeply grasp the superiority of the socialist system and energetically struggle for the victory of the revolution and for the prosperity of the fatherland. Only in this way can we further strengthen the chuche-oriented force in our revolution and hasten the historic cause of national reunification.

Our people's ideological and spiritual state is very good and the nation's economic foundations and potential are inexhaustible. By fulfilling this year's economic plan through [words indistinct], we should vigorously display the power of the unity and cohesion of our people who are firmly rallied around the party and the leader and the might of the self-reliant national economy.

Planning to epochally improve the people's standard of living through concentrated efforts on economic construction is an important policy of our party for this year. By waging a vigorous struggle upholding this policy of the party, all functionaries, party members, and working people should attain brilliant successes in the implementation of this year's economic tasks and improve the people's standard of living to a higher degree.

First of all, a great deal of effort should be directed to good farming. Only when farming is done well can all the problems, including the matter of feeding [mongnun munche], be solved smoothly.

The concerned sectors should produce in volume various kinds of farming machines, including tractors and rice transplanting machines of good quality, and fertilizer, and keep them in supply.

Now is the time which affects the success of this year's farm work. We should actively support peasants so that they can substantively carry out farming in a timely manner, including rice-seedling transplanting and humus pot planting. Agricultural workers should carry out farming substantively and in a responsible manner, cherishing the lofty consciousness that they are the masters of the farm, and should plant and take good care of even a single plant of rice. Thus, we should attain the target of 10 million tons of grain this year without fail and effect an epochal advance on all fronts of agricultural production.

Thoroughly establishing measures for renovation in light industry and service work is important in promoting the people's standard of living.

Just recently, our party stressed the revolution of light industry and the revolution of service work and solved all problems raised in these fields. The issue at present is how much attention the functionaries pay to the field of light industry and the commercial circulation domain.

Party organizations should encourage all functionaries to wage the struggle to effect a great turning point in the domains of light industry and service work, upholding the party's policy, and to organize the organizational and political work so that various good-quality products required for the people's living are produced and properly supplied to the people.

It is a most important revolutionary task for the functionaries and workers to fulfill this year's plan by waging the struggle to accomplish the second-quarter plans in a revolutionary manner.

All functionaries and workers should accomplish without fail the daily, 10-day, and monthly plans by waging a persistent struggle with firm resolution to fulfill without fail the tasks assigned this year to their domains and units.

In order to successfully accomplish today's economic tasks, we should remove the trend of wastefulness in all fields of the national economy and mobilize and utilize internal reserves to the maximum. Only when we actively remove the waste in manpower, facilities, raw material, material and funds and mobilize and utilize them to the maximum can we normalize production and continuously develop the economy rapidly.

All party members and workers should remove the trend of waste, assuming the attitude of being worthy masters of the revolution, and should pay great attention to effectively utilizing the discovered reserves.

Guiding functionaries should carry out political work substantively for the producing masses by deeply intermingling with them and should encourage them to carry out the work of actively economizing raw material and material and of discovering internal reserves with awareness of being worthy masters.

One of the important measures for actively mobilizing and utilizing the internal reserves is to wage the technical renovation movement vigorously. All domains of the national economy should constantly improve the technical and economic standards, including the standard of material consumption and the standard of labor capacity, by upholding the slogan of technical renovation. They should also promote the capacity of facilities and their utilization rate to the maximum.

At the same time, the socialist construction sites should establish the traits of economizing the manpower of even one worker, even one watt of electricity, even one gram of cement, and even one penny. The important key to making a great advance in the second-quarter struggle and to successfully implementing this year's economic tasks is to properly conduct guidance of economic work.

All functionaries should deeply study how to thoroughly implement the economic management system established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to prove its worth. They should promote their standard of guidance in accordance with the development of reality by intensifying their study.

When all economic guidance functionaries thoroughly embody the principles of socialist economic guidance with an attitude of worth befitting the commanding staffs who hold the key to implementing this year's tasks, a turning point will be effected in economic organizational work and in commanding production, and continuous renovation will be registered in implementing this year's enormous tasks.

The direction, tasks, and method for effecting continuous upsurges in socialist construction at present are indicated in the letter from the party Central Committee to all party members. Party organizations at all levels should brilliantly accomplish this year's tasks of struggle by tenaciously carrying out the work of implementing the letter of the party Central Committee.

BECHTEL DENIES BRIBING OFFICIALS TO WIN CONTRACT

SK240307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- The Bechtel Group Inc., a major U.S. construction company, Monday denied reports that it had bribed South Korean officials to win construction contracts for nuclear power plants in South Korea. In a statement issued through its Seoul Bureau, Bechtel said the company "has not been contacted by any agency of the U.S. Government" concerning some U.S. reports that Bechtel was involved in bid-rigging and bribing in South Korea.

THE WASHINGTON POST and some other U.S. news media reported that the U.S. Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are probing whether the largest construction firm in the United States paid bribes through its Korean-American consultant to win contracts for four nuclear power plants.

"Bechtel's policy regarding ethical business conduct is very clear and prohibits any illegal payment to anyone. This policy is vigorously and strictly enforced," the company's statement said. Meanwhile, Bechtel's consultant Chon Yun-sik, who allegedly bribed South Korean officials to win the contracts, denied the allegations, saying he has "never made illegal payments to anyone."

In a statement issued together with Bechtel's official release, Chon said that he has "never been asked by Bechtel to do anything which is in violation of U.S., Korean or any other laws."

'TEXT' OF OLYMPIC CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO NORTH

SK241058 Seoul YONHAP in English 1034 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 24 (YONHAP) -- The full text of Seoul's counterproposal for inter-Korean sports meeting follows:

To Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Sports Guidance Committee and the North Korean Olympic Committee:

I have received your letter of April 20. I was deeply disappointed that despite our repeated urging that your side come to the inter-Korean sports meeting with a sincere attitude conducive to dialogue, your latest letter showed no change in your attitude. Reacting to our demand that North Korean authorities should admit to and apologize for the Burma incident and the kidnapping of Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok and take appropriate steps to atone for the incidents, your side, like a thief accusing his victim, dismissed these demands as a "political propaganda piece." This will hardly be regarded by anyone as a sincere attitude toward dialogue.

Just as the walkout from the conference room did not obliterate the stark crime perpetrated in Burma in broad daylight a mere six months ago, so the enunciation of a distorted explanation does not allow your side to escape responsibility. You must recognize that the Burma incident and the kidnapping of Choe Un-hui and Sin Sang-ok, which the North Korean authorities perpetrated, fundamentally undermine the atmosphere of trust and harmony which we pursue, and, at the same time, endanger the safety of our athletes who would participate in international games under single teams or in goodwill matches.

From the very beginning, we raised the question of the basic atmosphere and attitude toward inter-Korean sports talks as well as the issue of the safety of our athletes, demanding that the North Korean authorities take appropriate measures to atone for the killing and kidnapping of compatriots. There is and will be no change in this our position. I expect that when your side comes to the conference site fully aware of our position, there will be good results.



We will send a five-member delegation including the chief delegate to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjon at 10 a.m. on April 30. I hope you will do likewise.

Chong Chu-Yong  
President, Korea Amateur Sports Association  
Chairman, Korean Olympic Committee

PAPER SAYS JAPAN GROPING FOR CONTACTS WITH NORTH

SK240025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Apr 84 p 5

[By Yu Chang-chung]

[Text] Predictably, the Japanese Government is seeking a "proper" time to resume contacts with North Korea despite the repeated Tokyo's position to continue the restriction against Pyongyang in connection with the Rangoon bombing last October. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese Parliament on Wednesday (April 18) that Tokyo will reconsider implementing its restrictive measures against Pyongyang, closely watching the development on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that an important phase is taking place on the Korean peninsula, he said that Japan could not remain as a mere spectator. His remarks were seen as the reflection that Japan should not be excluded from the course of recent discussions about Korean issues among world powers.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Beijing April 26-May 1 and Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang will travel to Pyongyang early next month. Abe's remarks were totally contrary to those that he made during a meeting with a group of Korean journalists in Sapporo April 14.

Opening the interview that lasted for 40 minutes, he stressed that Japan was determined to continue the restriction of contacts with Pyongyang because "Japan cannot withdraw distrust toward North Korea since it committed the Rangoon incident." He also said that Korean issues should be resolved by South and North Korea, implying that Japan was opposed to the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks involving Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington.

But he told the Japanese parliament that Japan has no reason to oppose the three-way and four-way talks. Admitting that there were a bit of privated-level contacts between Tokyo and Pyongyang before the Rangoon incident, he told the Korean press corps that they have been "frozen" as a whole, let alone government-level contacts.

Abe added that the Japanese Government is especially cautious against the influx of Japan's high technologies into North Korea, one of the most sensitive issues to the Republic of Korea Government. His remarks to the visiting Korean reporters were certain to satisfy the ROK Government, which later proved to be momentary "lip services."

Late last month, the Seoul Government called upon Japan to continue the restriction of contacts with North Korea when Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Toshiji Nakajima visited here to brief on the results of Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone's trip to China. In the interview with the Korean press, Abe said that there was no talks whatsoever on the improvement of Pyongyang -- Washington relations when Nakasone met with Chinese leader Hu.

He said flatly that Nakasone did not comment on Pyongyang-Washington relations at all, adding that Japan does not want it. However, a queer thing took place when Korean reporters returned to their hotel after ending the interview with Abe. A Japanese Foreign Ministry official made a sudden call to the hotel where the Korean reporters stayed and explained in detail the background of Abe's replies during the interview.

The official identified as a man in charge of foreign press said that it was a fact that Premier Nakasone told Hu that North Korea and the United States "can improve" relations amidst talks with Chinese leader Hu on the improvement of Japan-North Korean relations. However, the official did not comment on whether Abe knew that Nakasone dealt with the Pyongyang-Washington relations during his meeting with Hu.

While staying in Japan, Japanese officials told the visiting Korean journalists many times that Japan is not in a position to comment on the so-called three-way or four-way talks. But, the officials only said, the Japanese Government will make efforts for the creation of an environment to realize Seoul's call for direct talks with North Korea, and for the reduction of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The officials stressed that the peace on the peninsula could be maintained through a kind of "balance" between South and North Korea which results from the equilibrium of world situations. They noted that Japan will do its own best not to affect such kinds of balance.

Notable was that Japanese officials strongly denied that Japan had called for the six-way parley to discuss the solution of Korean issues. On top of this, the officials told the visiting Koreans that Premier Nakasone faithfully explained South Korean positions to Chinese leaders when he visited Beijing.

#### DEFENSE TRAINING EXERCISE 'MYOLGONG-84' BEGINS

SK240051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] A defense exercise, dubbed "Myolgong '84," began yesterday in Seoul, Kyonggi-do and part of Kangwon-do. The four-day training, the second in the annual series, involves 3.5 million military forces, police, Homeland Reserve Forces members, Civil Defense Corps personnel and U.S. soldiers stationed in those areas.

On the first day of the exercise, about 6,000 mock North Korean commando forces made a surprise attack on 300 places, including military installations, key government offices and foreign embassies in the metropolitan area. About 30 of those "enemy infiltrators" landed near the Second Integrated Government Office Building at Kwachon on the southern outskirts of Seoul around 8 p.m. abroad four helicopters.

All of the mock North Korean commando forces were either captured or killed by friendly forces participating in the exercise. Officials at the Ministry of National Defense called for cooperation from the public, saying the exercise is necessary to successfully defend the capital city and adjoining areas from possible surprise attacks from the north.

#### 500 CHURCH MEMBERS STAGE DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL

SK240057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] About 500 Korea Ecumenical Youth Council members demonstrated against the government in a Seoul churchyard Saturday. The demonstration started around 6:30 p.m. after the Easter service at the Cheil Church in Chong-dong. The demonstrators, mostly college students, demanded that the government cease the practice of inducting problem students into the military service.

Participants in the demonstration attempted to march into the streets but [were] stopped by police. They dissolved around 7:30 p.m. Twelve other members of the council were caught by police while distributing antigovernment leaflets in Myongdong earlier in the day. They were released later.

REPORTAGE ON STATE VISIT OF AMIR OF QATAR

## Summit Talks Held

SK210431 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and visiting Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah had summit talks Saturday and agreed to further promote the existing friendly and cooperative relations in the diplomatic, economic and cultural fields between the two countries, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil said. The two heads of state exchanged views on overall political circumstances in the Middle East and Northeast Asia with a major emphasis on the latest developments on the Korean peninsula.

President Chon said in economic development, his country employs the principles of free competition and internationalism and respects international cooperation. He voiced hope for the exchange of economic development experience between the two countries and further supplementing bilateral economic cooperation to show to the world a model case of south-south cooperation, Hwang said.

Expressing grave concern over international conflicts and contradicting interests of big powers in the Middle East and Northeast Asian regions, Chon called for stepped-up cooperation and solidarity of all peace-loving countries of the world to eliminate international terrorism and to object to the expansionism that threatens world peace and stability. During the summit talks, Chon also clarified his government's stand for the peaceful solution of Middle East conflicts. He also gave Khalifah a detailed explanation of his government's policy to achieve unification of the divided country through non-violence and peaceful means.

Chon revealed the fallacy of North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks involving the United States and two Koreas to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and discuss inter-Korea problems, according to a spokesman. Prior to the summit conference, Chon conferred the order of diplomatic service merit, the Grand Kwanhwa Medal on Khalifah while the Amir of Qatar awarded Chon one of his country's highest orders.

Accompanied by 21 officials, Khalifah came to Seoul Friday for a three-day state visit at the invitation of Chon.

## Expanded Cooperation Seen

SK211238 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Saturday that South Korea and Qatar should try to expand their cooperative relations through best use of the former's development experience and the latter's rich natural resources for their common goals of peace. Chon said the Middle East and Northeast Asia are the regions "where violence and conflict are still raging," and added that such a situation demands of the two countries greater responsibility for peace and prosperity.

The South Korean president made the remarks in a speech delivered at a state banquet he hosted for Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, who arrived here Saturday on a three-day official visit. Touching on the security situation on the divided Korean peninsula, Chon said he firmly believes the reunification of the peninsula is "our own problem the solution of which cannot be left to any third party."



He reminded the Qatari Amir of his suggestion that top leaders of South and North Korea meet without any preconditions to discuss the issue with an open mind to prevent the recurrence of war on the peninsula and bring about the peaceful reunification of the peninsula. He also stressed that he had repeatedly called for the resumption of the South-North dialogue and for various exchanges between the two sides.

North Korea, which has not shown any positive response to such proposals, should "awaken as soon as possible from its illusion of communizing the peninsula by force, abandon terrorism and eventually come to dialogue in compliance with the principle of self-determination," Chon added.

In his reply, Khalifah said South Korea and Qatar share a common principle of "adherence to law supremacy and international legality." Without the respect of this principle, "the peace, security, stability and prosperity aspired to by the international community cannot prevail," he added. "The Arabs appreciate your country's support for the struggle of the courageous Palestinian Arab people to regain their inalienable legitimate rights to self-determination and an independent state," he said.

The amir also said, "The signing today of the economic, technical and trade cooperation agreement between our two countries undoubtedly represents a significant step towards the development and strength which we both desire and seek for our ties." The foreign ministers of the two nations signed the agreement during their summit talks earlier in the day.

#### Technical, Trade Pact Signed

SK210753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Qatar Saturday concluded a bilateral agreement for technical and trade cooperation. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Qatar Finance and Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Abd-'Aziz signed the agreement at the Foreign Ministry here.

It calls for the promotion of technical cooperation and greater trade between the two countries, mutual investment and joint ventures, and exchanges in technical documents and information. It also includes the promotion of exchanges of technicians between Seoul and Doha, Qatar.

Al-'Aziz is accompanying Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani who is on a three-day state visit to South Korea at the invitation of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

#### Joint Communique Issued

GF221318 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Doha, 22 Apr (QNA) -- The State of Qatar and the Republic of Korea have affirmed that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

In a joint communique which was issued in Doha and Seoul today, the two countries expressed their extreme concern for the continuation of the armed dispute between Iraq and Iran and the resulting serious threat to the peace, security, and economy of the world and the entire Gulf region. The two countries called for a quick end to this dispute through peaceful means.



The communique was issued on the results of the talks between His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, and Chon Tu-hwan, president of the Republic of Korea, during the official visit of the amir of Qatar to the ROK, which concluded today. It pointed out that during the talks the ROK president affirmed the Korean Government's supportive stance to the Arab countries' just issue and their efforts to achieve permanent peace in the Middle East.

The two countries affirmed their determination to develop and expand Qatari-Korean relations in various fields. The statement pointed out that the leaders of the two countries have agreed to adopt the necessary measures to begin the implementation of the economic, technical, and trade cooperation agreement which was signed by representatives of the two governments during the visit.

His highness the amir of Qatar and his excellency ROK president expressed their belief that South Korea should join the United Nations, in implementation of the principle of internationalization of the international organization, and that Korea's entry into the United Nations will contribute to reducing the tension in the Korean peninsula and preserving world peace.

His highness the amir invited his excellency the Korean president to pay an official visit to Qatar. The president accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Following is the text of the joint Qatari-ROK communique on the visit paid by His Highness Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to the ROK [passage indistinct]:

The leaders of the two countries held a summit meeting in an amicable and friendly atmosphere, during which they exchanged views on various issues concerning the two countries, including the current international issues and bilateral relations.

With satisfaction, the two leaders realized the development of the friendly and cooperation relations between the ROK and Qatar in various fields and affirmed their determination to expand the dimensions of cooperation as a firm establishment of the bonds of friendship between their countries.

The leaders of the two countries agreed to adopt the necessary measures to begin the implementation of the economic, technical, and trade cooperation agreement which was signed by representatives of the two governments' during the visit in order to further expand the economic, technological, and trade cooperation between the two countries. The two leaders also agreed to form a committee of representatives of the two countries to discuss the implementation of the abovementioned agreement and to discover new views on cooperation between the two countries.

Out of the two leaders' belief in the importance of developing cultural, technical, educational, and sports cooperation as a means to deepen the mutual understanding of the cultural heritage of the two peoples, they agreed to look for means to increase the cooperation between the two countries in these fields.

President Chon expressed his admiration for the political, economic, and social progress achieved by the Qatari people under the leadership of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and for the active efforts which the Qatari Government is exerting as a GCC member to achieve world peace and stability in their region.

The two leaders reviewed the international situation, particularly in the Middle East region and Northeast Asia, and affirmed their joint view that respect for sovereignty, independence, regional unity, and noninterference in domestic affairs is regarded one of the basic principles to safeguard the peace and security in the world. They also affirmed their belief that the international disputes should be solved through peaceful means, not through power.

While discussing the armed dispute between Iraq and Iran, the two leaders expressed [words indistinct] for a quick end to this dispute through peaceful means.

His Excellency President Chon assured the amir of the ROK Government's supportive stance toward the Arab countries' just issue and their sincere efforts to achieve a permanent peace in the Middle East. The amir praised this stance adopted by the ROK Government.

The two countries' leaders agreed that the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

President Chon explained to his highness the amir the efforts which are being exerted by the ROK Government to reduce the tension and strengthen the peace in the Korean peninsula in order to achieve Korea's unity through peaceful means, including his proposal to reunite Korea in a democratic way through a national reconciliation.

His highness the amir expressed his support for the ROK's efforts and initiatives to achieve Korea's unity through peaceful means. He also expressed Qatar's continued support for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula through direct dialogue between South and North Korea.

President Chon expressed his deep appreciation for the Qatari government's support of the ROK's stance and its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Korean problem in the international circles, including the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement conferences.

The leaders of the two countries expressed their belief that the ROK should join the United Nations in implementation of the principle of internationalization of the United Nations and the ROK's entry into the United Nations will contribute in reducing the tension in the Korean peninsula and preserving world peace.

The leaders of the two countries affirmed their joint views that the amir's visit to the ROK has contributed greatly to developing the friendship and cooperation relations and to deepening the mutual understanding between the two countries.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani expressed his deep appreciation to President Chon and the ROK people and government for the warm welcome accorded to him and to his delegation during the visit. He also invited his excellency the president and his wife to pay an official visit to Qatar at a time which suits them. President Chon accepted the invitation with gratitude.

## Editorial on Visit

SK210031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Korea-Qatar Relations"]

[Text] In a relatively short span of time, the warm relationship between Qatar and South Korea has demonstrated how genuine friendship between two nations can prosper. The future of this relationship is all the more promising when we consider the firm resolve both nations have to strengthen existing ties. Herein lies the significance of the current state visit to Korea of Saykh Khalifah, the amir of Qatar, whose visit will certainly provide a further impetus to strengthening those ties. The amir deserves our most heartfelt welcome.

We hope he will make the best of his three-day visit by observing firsthand the realities existing on the Korean peninsula and by further strengthening already substantial cooperative relations between Seoul and Doha. To this end, we expect the amir and President Chon Tu-hwan will discuss a wide range of matters of interest to both countries. Also of significance is the fact that the amir is the first head of state from OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) to visit Korea. Qatar is also a leading member of many important regional organizations, such as the Arab League and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

With this in mind, we look to the amir to help Seoul expand its relations and understanding of other Islamic countries in the Middle East. His visit, we hope, will provide another opportunity to improve international understanding of South Korea's efforts to keep peace on the peninsula despite North Korea's aggressive provocations.

These East Asian realities must be better understood by countries of the Third World, which North Korea is trying to mislead. Thus the Qatari leader's visit is an opportunity to broaden Seoul's cooperative relations with the Third World in achieving common goals.

We hold Qatar in high esteem for having made itself into a prosperous modern state in only a decade since achieving independence in 1971. This success story is attributed to the noble ideals and leadership skills the amir has displayed. Also of interest is the fact that Qatar, even though its economy is still dependent on petroleum exports for over 65 percent of its national income, has diversified into a number of heavy industries, thus enabling it to approach self-sufficiency in a number of sectors.

The warm, cooperative relations that have developed between Qatar and South Korea -- considering that they established diplomatic relations only a decade ago -- are remarkable. This trend certainly augurs well for the further expansion of trade between the two countries. It is rewarding for Korean firms to have been able to participate in Qatar's modernization efforts, chiefly through Korea's construction expertise.

The amir is being accompanied by a high-level delegation that includes important Cabinet figures, a clear indication of the amir's intention to expand bilateral relations with this republic. There are many other fields needing further development in the interests of enlarging mutual relations between the two countries. These include cooperation in the political, economic, diplomatic, social, cultural and athletic sectors. In addition to economic cooperation, more exchange programs are recommended in all appropriate fields.

We hope that the Qatari leader's visit to Seoul will prove an epoch-making event in furthering the already solid relationship. To this end, both sides need to demonstrate magnanimous and steady efforts.



## News Agency Agreement

SK210748 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, Apr. 21 (YONHAP) -- The YONHAP NEWS AGENCY of South Korea and the QATAR NEWS AGENCY (QNA) of the State of Qatar Saturday signed a news exchange agreement "to achieve close cooperation of the two news agencies and to promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries." The signing of the agreement was made at the YONHAP president's office between President-Publisher of YONHAP Chung Chong-sik, and his Qatar counterpart Mr Ali Said Al Kuwari, director of QNA.

According to the agreement based on reciprocity, both agencies grant each other the right to receive and distribute their regular newscasts, mailed news letters and features to their members and subscribers, respectively. The agreement assumed more significance as it was signed in the wake of the state visit of the Amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Hamad Al Thani, to Seoul.

President Chon Tu-hwan of Korea and the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah assured each other of closer cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT TO SUBMIT DRAFT TO AVIATION BODY

SK230849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0757 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will call upon member countries of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to reaffirm the banning of the use of force against civilian aircraft at the 25th extraordinary session of the ICAO assembly, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Monday. The ministry will submit a draft revision of the convention on international civil aviation (the Chicago convention) to the special session to be held in Montreal, Canada, April 24-May 11, a ministry spokesman said.

The draft also provides that each signatory nation to the Chicago convention is entitled to require the landing of civilian aircraft flying above its territory if the aircraft violates the sovereignty of that state over its air space or if it is used for any purpose inconsistent with the aims of the convention. The draft, however, prohibits each contracting state from using force against innocent lives in the air in any case, stipulating that such an act "constitutes a violation of peremptory norms of general international law," the spokesman said.

He said the draft has been prepared as part of the South Korean Government's efforts to prevent any recurrence of incidents like the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean Airliner last September that killed 269 passengers and crew members. The draft provides that any contracting state which resorts to the use of force in violating of the convention "shall incur responsibility arising therefrom," the spokesman said.

It also calls upon the 152-member organization to take appropriate measures against a contracting state that uses force against civilian aircraft. Included among the possible measures are suspension of the voting right in the assembly and in the 33-member ICAO council of that state or its expulsion from the United Nations agency, he added. South Korean Ambassador to Canada No Chae-won, head of the 10-member South Korean delegation to the ICAO session, will cooperate with other delegates so that the draft is adopted, he said.



MONT SOME VIEWS REAGAN PRC TRIP, CHINESE POLICY

OW240427 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1632 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 23 (MONTSAME) -- Both Beijing and Washington entertain great hopes in President Reagan's visit to China, writes a commentator of the Mongolian radio. It's clear from the statements by Chinese leaders their interest in relaxing restrictions on export to China of sophisticated American technology, in the purchase of American weapons and in attracting American capital into China on a much more broader scale.

The American side, apparently, has no objection to meeting these demands to a certain level but does not make it a secret under what circumstances this is possible. The following are the U.S. conditions: Granting freedom of activities to American firms on the Chinese territory, maintenance and intensification of the anti-Soviet and anti-socialist trends in the Chinese foreign policy, consent to continued American aid to the Taiwan regime and approval of the aggressive and hegemonistic course of the United States as a whole.

The policy of the Beijing leaders delights their overseas partners. Foreign and joint-stock capital in a number of regions in China are granted favourable terms for the exploitation of Chinese workers, and other day China publicly announced its decision to set up still 14 more port towns, the so-called "special open economic zones." The attacks of the Beijing propaganda on the USSR, the MPR and the other socialist countries play into the hands of the United States. Beijing is practically closing its eyes to the policy of "two Chinas" conducted by the USA. It approves the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the buildup of American military muscle, including nuclear might in Asia, in the Far East and backs up the militarisation of Japan, writes the commentator.

Perhaps, there is no other single country, which being neither imperialist nor capitalist, would so earnestly and honestly serve the interests of imperialism, underlines the commentator. And the imperialists appreciate the devotion of the Chinese leaders. The visit by the American President could most likely lead to the signing of new agreements on cooperation on the well-known conditions.

But what does such a policy of the Beijing leaders give to the Chinese people? Encouragement of the capitalist tendency in the economy, expansion of foreign capital in the country, where they were put to an end at the cost of huge sacrifices at one time. By encouraging the arms race conducted by the United States, and by fanning up seats of tensions and military conflicts, created by the militarist forces, the Beijing leaders could "help" to include the mankind into a global nuclear conflagration, which will not spare anyone, concludes the commentator of the Mongolian radio.

NOVOSTI MONGOLII CHRONICLES CEMA BENEFITS

OW140957 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1645 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 13 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolia's activity in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) as its full-fledged member promotes the rapid development of her production forces and the upsurge of all branches of the country's national economy, writes the Ulaanbaatar Russian language newspaper "NOVOSTI MONGOLII".

Soviet technical and economic assistance makes a weighty contribution to the boosting of Mongolia's agriculture. Since 1968 as many as 22 state farms have been built and commissioned, a number of state farms have been modernized with Soviet aid.

During the last five years, 9.6 thousand head of thorough-bred cattle, 3.5 thousand sheep and nearly 400 goats were brought from the Soviet Union for cross-breeding and improving animal breed. Today there are 30 mechanized-dairy farms in the country, which were also built with Soviet technical and economic aid.

The other socialist community countries also render considerable financial, technical and economic assistance to the MPR. Hot-houses of the Ulaanbaatar vegetable plant built with the technical assistance of Bulgaria supply the Ulaanbaatarites with fresh vegetable the year around. The fruit and vegetable farm in Sharin Gol (north Mongolia) was also built with Bulgarian aid. It provides the inhabitants of the town of Darhan with fruit and vegetables.

The Songino plant in the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar, built with Hungarian aid has turned into a major biopreparing enterprise of the country meeting the home demands in biopreparations and also exporting a considerable part of its products.

The German Democratic Republic renders great technical and economic assistance in increasing the output of potato, vegetable, milk and fodder production at the Bornuur State Farm (north Mongolia) named after Ernst Thalmann.

Poland supplies up-to-date equipment to Mongolia's diagnostic departments and veterinary and bacteriological laboratories.

The further development of cooperation of Mongolia with the CMEA member-countries serves as a reliable guarantee of ensuring a steady growth of animal and farm production and development of production forces of the MPR agriculture, the paper points out.

#### BRIEFS

IRRIGATION SCHEMES -- Ulaanbaatar, 10 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian meliorators have started this year's field season. This year they have to complete for exploitation a whole number of large irrigation systems and water tens of thousands of hectares of pasture lands. New wells and watering places for livestock will be set up in many agricultural cooperatives. Water management workers are making a weighty contribution to boosting agricultural production. Over 800 million tugriks, for exceeding the figures of the previous 5-year [plan], are allocated in the current 5-year plan period for further strengthening the material-technical base of this important branch of the national economy. It is planned to water some regions of the arid Gobi zone and make use of water resources of the "Great Lakes" of Mongolia, with the aid of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1616 GMT 10 Apr 84 OW]

VNA: OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM DENOUNCES THAI COLLUSION

OW211546 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT 21 Apr 84

["Memorandum on Thailand's Collusion With Pol Pot and Accomplices" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21 -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has denounced Thailand for using its territory as 'sanctuary' for the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the Kampuchean people, reports the Kampuchean news agency S.P.K. In a memorandum issued on April 19, [as received] the ministry said:

"For two months now remnants of Pol Pot's forces from sanctuaries on Thai territory, assisted by Thai forces, have many times intruded into border areas of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, committing utter atrocities. The Armed Forces of the P.R.K. with the assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers and local populations, have meted out fitting punishment to the enemy at many places. The authorities in Thailand, in an effort to divert the attention of the world public from this reality, have mounted a slander campaign, charging the Vietnamese volunteer Army with 'attacks on refugee camps'."

The memorandum says: "Following the Kampuchean people's victory on January 7, 1979 in overthrowing the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, the Thai authorities took advantage of the problem of refugees to receive Pol Pot remnants on Thai soil, harbouring them, enabling them to recoup for long-term opposition to Kampuchea..."

Most of the refugee camps have been turned into bases for Polpotist remnants and their associates. Evidence of the existence of barracks, command posts and arms caches inside these camps for Pol Pot remnants and their associates has been given by many U.N. officials and by journalists from different countries. At many camps their troop strength runs into the thousands and they exert complete control on every aspect of life there. The fact is that as early as 1980, a task force codenamed "Task Force 80" was formed by the Thai authorities to take direct control of refugee camps and to assist Pol Pot remnants and their associates in supplies, conscription and training (SUDEST ASIE, December 1980). It should be noted that "Task Force 80" is directly attached to the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces.

Thus, refugee camps on Thai soil close to Kampuchea's border have been turned into 'sanctuaries' for Pol Pot remnants and their associates. For many years now these forces have used these 'sanctuaries' as staging bases for incursions into the territory of the P.R.K. More serious still is that bombings, shellings and infantry attacks by Thailand were announced by Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamleng-ek himself in the last days of March. An official of the Thai Foreign Ministry even openly declared that Thailand was within her right to do so (BANGKOK POST, April 5, 1984). This was a new escalation in the Thai authorities' hostile policy regarding the P.R.K.

The use of Kampuchean refugee camps as 'sanctuaries' for Pol Pot remnants and their associates has in practice formed a military line along the whole border, posing a permanent threat to the P.R.K. This is the cause of the explosive situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. At its peak, this military line consisted of 21 camps with a total of 140,000 refugees.



The Thai authorities have been moving these refugee camps to and fro according to seasons with the aim of backing intrusions into Kampuchea by Pol Pot remnants and their associates. Every year when comes the wet season, they help the Pol Pot move these camps deep into Kampuchean territories to shield hostile acts against Kampuchea, comes the dry season and they will open the border to allow Polpotists to flee back into Thailand together with these camps.

The Thai authorities divert humanitarian aid from Kampuchean refugees to Polpotist remnants and line their pockets by supplying arms to the latter. As early as 1979, it was pointed out by A.F.P. that most of the relief goods had been transported across the Thai border to areas controlled by Polpotists and Khmer Serei forces. The French paper LIBERATION on March 25, 1980, reporting on the distribution of relief at Camp Macimun, said that according to figures released by the International Red Cross, only 13 percent of the humanitarian aid allotted to this camp really reached the hands of refugees.

To disguise arms and food supplies to Pol Pot remnants it was agreed between Beijing and Bangkok that Chinese arms supplies would be packed as civilian goods for refugees and would be transported by Chinese merchant ships to the commercial harbour in Bangkok, from where they would be moved by Thai Armed Forces to Pol Pot remnants in refugee camps. The monthly volume was set at between 300 and 500 tons. For this purpose, Thailand has set up six reception points on roads, at harbours and airfields. It has also built new roads and helicopter pads close to the Thai-Kampuchean border and built many more logistic bases including Station 1002 in Peak Petum and Station 1003 in Dangao which consists of big depots and a system of hundreds of warehouses west of Tasanh, four kilometres inside Thailand. In January and February 1983 alone Thailand delivered to Pol Pot remnants 15,471 cases of weapons and munitions from China. These included AK-47 assault rifles and other infantry rifles, land mines, hand grenades, mortar ammunition of the 120mm and other calibres, and other kinds of munitions.

International law strictly prohibits the use of refugees for political ends and contrary to humanitarian purposes. The 1951 convention on the status of refugees provides for guarantees of security and against abuses on the part of countries of residence, even of temporary residence. International law also strictly prohibits the use of refugees, either by persuasion or by coercion, in military or political activities. The fact, however, is that in recent months as well as in all the five years since 1979, Kampuchean refugees living in camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border have repeatedly been used as an instrument to further military and political designs by the ruling circles in Beijing and Bangkok.

It is prohibited by the 1907 the Hague Convention, the 1949 Geneva Convention and the 1977 complementary protocol to set up refugee camps near scenes of hostilities and the use of such camps for purposes contrary to the status of refugees. The Manila Conference in Jan. 1981 also strictly prohibits the use of refugees in activities against other countries including the countries of origin, and demands that refugees be moved far from the borders of their countries of origin. But Thailand has run counter to all these provisions of international legal documents by using refugee camps 'sanctuaries' for Pol Pot remnants, by setting up logistic and training facilities inside such camps, and by building refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border into a military line to threaten the P.R.K. Moreover, by causing the 'seasonal exodus' and staging what they call 'voluntary repatriations', the Thai authorities over the past five years have many times moved refugee camps or pushed refugees close to or into areas where fighting was taking place, thus causing many people, first of all women and children, to be killed or wounded. These acts are utterly inhuman. They are a flouting to international law.

The P.R.K., wishing to see the early return of those citizens who have been forced to leave their homeland, again calls upon Thailand to enter into negotiations, under any forms and at any places, directly or through a third party, including meetings between the Kampuchean and Thai Red Cross organizations, so that a mutually agreeable humanitarian solution may be found at an early date to the problem of refugees. The P.R.K. reiterates that negotiations between the two parties, either direct or through a third party would absolutely not be construed as a recognition, either de jure or de facto...

Pending a satisfactory solution to ensure the repatriation of Kampucheans, the safety of Kampuchean refugees, and the strict observance of the status of these refugees as recognized by international law, the P.R.K. Government proposes that the Thai Government:

- 1 - Move refugee camps far away from the Thai-Kampuchean border, where sabotage activities by Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries are daily occurrences;
- 2 - Refrain from using Kampuchean refugee camps on Thai territory as 'sanctuaries' for Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries to undermine the renaissance of the Kampuchean people;
- 3 - Stop staging 'voluntary repatriation' which, in fact, are the herding of refugees en masse back to Kampuchea to act as bullet shields for Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries; and
- 4 - See to it that Kampuchean refugees can live safely in their camps or join third countries if and when they are accepted.

The P.R.K. Government reaffirms that while resolutely punishing Pol Pot remnants in their intrusions made with the assistance of Thai Armed Forces, the Armed Forces of Kampuchea have always acted with self restraint and scrupulously respected Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The P.R.K. Government demands that the Thai Government, in return, respect Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity and act with responsibility regarding the safety of civilians.

If they continue to take advantage of the refugee problem to further inhuman ends and to serve China's expansionist and hegemonistic policy against the P.R.K. the Thai authorities will only increase their involvement in the criminal course against the Kampuchean people and will thus cause the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border to become more explosive, to an uncontrollable point. Then they will have to account for all the consequences of their acts."

#### SPK COMMENTARY SUPPORTS SRV AGAINST ASEAN

BK230847 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1247 GMT 21 Apr 84

["A Groundless Accusation" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Apr (SPK) -- The PRK fully supports Vietnam in its stand regarding the ASEAN statement of 19 April which insists on Vietnam putting an end to its "attacks against Kampuchean refugees". This involves a perfidious maneuver of the Thai and Chinese authorities aimed at covering up the true nature of Thailand's policy toward the problem of Kampuchean refugees camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. As everybody knows, the truth was completely exposed in the memorandum publicly issued on 18 April by the PRK Foreign Ministry. For 5 years, most of the refugee camps have been transformed into bases for the Pol Pot remnants and their associates. Bangkok planned to make these camps strong military bases, and even deployed its "Task Force 80" to take direct control of the refugees camps for supplying, recruiting, and training of the Pol Pot gang and their associates. Thailand has also played a key role in furthering Beijing's vile designs.

Refugee camps on Thai soil close to the border have thus become "sanctuaries" from which the Pol Pot remnants and other traitors can intrude into Kampuchean territory. Everybody realizes Bangkok's tactics: During the rainy season the refugee camps are moved into Kampuchea to serve as a shield for sabotage acts against Kampuchea. During the dry season, Thailand opens its borders and allows the Pol Pot gang to enter refugee camps on Thai soil.

In the last few days, the Bangkok authorities went too far in their collusion with the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and leaders of some ASEAN countries. They constantly accused Vietnam of "attacking refugee camps" with the aim of diverting public opinion from their own direct military interference against the Kampuchean people and their policy of using refugees as cannon fodder. Facing this situation, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces with the assistance of the volunteer Vietnamese Armed Forces had no alternative than to exercise their right of legitimate defense.

The Thai authorities have brazenly termed as inhuman the offensive launched recently by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces against the bandits in the defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity. How would they term the mopping up operations mounted by the Thai Armed Forces against elements in Thai territory?

The Thai authorities have also used the humanitarian aid provided to refugees to enrich themselves. Information provided by the International Red Cross is sufficient to prove this point -- only 13 percent of the humanitarian aid was actually delivered to the refugees while the rest was appropriated by Thai officers and officials.

By assisting the Pol Pot gang, the Thai authorities have grossly violated international law and practice concerning the refugees and continue to turn a deaf ear toward the good will of the PRK in seeking a suitable solution to the problem of the repatriation of Kampuchean refugees. In order to avoid all consequences which might derive from their hostile policy, the Thai authorities must immediately stop using the refugees for the political and military goals they are pursuing.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN, SON SEN HAIL KOH KONG ATTACK

BK240142 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Apr 84

["Congratulatory message" from Khieu Samphan and Son Sen to the National Army combatants attacking and capturing Khemaraphumin town; 19 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the night of 19 April 1984, our national army attacked and smashed the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors' strategic positions inside Khemaraphumin town, capital of Koh Kong Province, with encouraging results. This constitutes one of our national army's outstanding feats of arms during the 6th dry season of 1984.

This splendid and encouraging victory was made possible thanks to the fact that, first, we have the CGDK; second, our national army and people have fought shoulder to shoulder, with a lofty spirit of patriotism, against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors; and third, we enjoy the active support of friends near and far throughout the world.

The office of the vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and the office of the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express warm admiration for and satisfaction with all combatants, cadres, and people taking part in the powerful attack of 19 April 1984, which was crowned with major success and which caused serious setbacks and heavy losses to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.



The office of the vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and the office of the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea ask all combatants, cadres, and people of Koh Kong battlefield to draw a lesson from and learn about this attack on Khemaraphumin town, capital of Koh Kong Province, so as to enable our effective fighting line to score more and greater victories. At the same time, all battlefields throughout the country now engaged in the struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors are encouraged to learn from and emulate the excellent experience of this attack against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Khemaraphumin town in order to achieve more and more important successes,

The office of the vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and the office of the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea extend best wishes to all combatants, cadres, and people on the Koh Kong battlefield. May they score more and bigger successes in their daily mission of fighting the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

April 19, 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea  
Son Sen, minister of national defense of Democratic Kampuchea

VODK CITES ASEAN CONDEMNATION OF SRV POLICY

BK230330 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The World Community Has Increasingly Exposed and Strongly Condemned the Vietnamese Hanoi Aggressors"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have suffered and are suffering more serious difficulties and total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. Compared to their situation last year, in the current sixth dry season the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered a more serious impasse and downward slide. They have suffered serious difficulties in terms of manpower shortages, the low moral of their forces, and logistics. During the first 5 months of the current dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors were unable to launch any activities. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army initiated attacks on them in all areas, even at their strategic positions, inflicting heavy losses in terms of manpower and war materiel on the Vietnamese aggressors, destroying their vital transport routes, and plunging them into a desperate position. It was only at the end of March, a month from the end of the current dry season that the Vietnamese aggressors mobilized their forces to attack us in some areas and the Kampuchean refugee camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The Vietnamese forces also repeatedly invaded Thai territory in a most truculent and barbarous manner. But, this last-ditch attempt can never salvage the Vietnamese aggressors. What they have done only lays bare their true aggressive nature. The whole world has become well aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' aggressive, expansionist, and barbarous nature. The Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have posed a most serious threat to peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. Their barbarous and cruel acts committed along the Kampuchean-Thai border are being strongly condemned by the world community. Their last-ditch attempt has been defeated and will certainly face total and bitter defeat in the end. This is because:

1. On the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have been bogged down deeply for over the past 5 years. They are suffering a serious headlong decline with every passing day.
2. The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army pledge to fight resolutely against the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields throughout the country.

3. Since the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have violated Thailand's territorial integrity, Thailand has had the full right to retaliate against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend its sovereignty. The Royal Thai Government, people, and Army have defeated and are inflicting more serious defeats on the Vietnamese aggressors who invaded and threatened Thailand.

4. The ASEAN countries have united and jointly oppose the Vietnamese aggressors who have committed aggression against Kampuchea and continue to violate Thailand's sovereignty. On behalf of the six ASEAN countries, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, issued a statement strongly condemning the Vietnamese aggressors' cruel, barbarous, and aggressive acts along the Thai-Kampuchean border and demanding that the Vietnamese aggressors implement the UN General Assembly resolutions by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea so as to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny.

5. The governments of the peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world have strongly opposed the Vietnamese aggressors' aggression against Kampuchea and their violation of Thai territory and more serious threats to security in Southeast Asia. For this reason, the last-ditch attempt made along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the current late dry season cannot salvage the Vietnamese aggressors either on the Kampuchean battlefield or in the international arena. The unjust acts committed by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors against the Kampuchean nation and people will finally be smashed. The Kampuchean and world people will finally drive all of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors out of Kampuchea.

#### VODK ON SRV ATTACKS AGAINST REFUGEE CAMPS

BK201105 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People and the CGDK Vehemently and Indignantly Condemn the Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors' Criminal Acts in Attacking and Smashing the Kampuchean Refugee Camps Along the Border"]

[Text] Lately, while the Kampuchean people were celebrating their nation's traditional new year, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors, expansionists, annexationists, and exterminators of the Kampuchean race ordered thousands of their extremely fascist, barbarous, and cruel troops supported by many artillery pieces and tanks to attack the Kampuchean refugee camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border. They burned down shelters, houses, hospitals, schools, rice, and property of the Kampuchean people. Hundreds of Kampuchean people, particularly women and children, were killed in a most barbarous and cruel manner by the Vietnamese aggressors and murderers. Tens of thousands of other Kampucheans were compelled to flee the Vietnamese killing and seek shelter along the Thai border.

While the Vietnamese aggressor troops were sowing most cruel and fascist crimes and destruction on the unarmed Kampuchean refugees, including women, children, and elderly men and women, along the border areas, Nguyen Co Thach -- the most tricky, cunning, and truculent right hand man of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race -- raised a hue and cry and acted most arrogantly. He regarded these criminal and murderous acts against the unarmed, innocent Kampuchean refugees who have kept running away from the Vietnamese massacre as feats of arms and victories scored by Vietnam. This clearly shows the true cruel, barbarous, and fascist nature of the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors and expansionists who desire only to suck the Kampuchean people's blood, exterminate the Kampuchean race, and annex Kampuchea to Vietnam so that they can move on toward realizing their strategy to dominate Southeast Asia.

However, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors cannot cow the Kampuchean people or make them submit to them through such extremely criminal, murderous, barbarous, and fascist acts. Nor can the Vietnamese aggressors deceive or intimidate the people in Southeast Asia and the world through the use of brute force and criminal acts against the refugee camps along the border. The people in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world are well aware of the serious difficulties and total impasse that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have suffered over the past more than 5 years on the Kampuchean battlefield.

They have been suffering more seriously with every passing year and season. In the 1984 dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered a more serious impasse and headlong dive than in the previous years. Over the past 5 months in the current 6th dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered heavy blows dealt by our Kampuchean National Army and people. They have started to make an attempt only in the current late dry season. They have made this last-ditch attempt by attacking and destroying the Kampuchean refugee camps. They have turned to attack the refugee camps along the border and kill the unarmed innocent people along the border because they were unable to withstand the attacks launched against them in the interior of the country by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Such are the extremely cruel, barbarous, fascist, and most cowardly acts aimed at exterminating the Kampuchean race.

The Kampuchean people throughout the country and the CGDK vehemently and strongly condemn the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors and murderers. We demand that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors immediately stop their criminal acts in Kampuchea and immediately withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK hope that the people in the world, all peace- and justice-loving governments, and the United Nations condemn the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors more strongly and take measures to jointly pressure the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors to stop massacring the innocent Kampuchean people along the border area; to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions; and to respect Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the principles of international law.

The only way to deal with the Vietnamese aggressors who are very barbarous, cruel, and fascist, who want only to use law of the jungle and brute force, and who insanely desire to lord over others is for all the peace- and justice-loving forces in this region and elsewhere throughout the world to jointly and resolutely oppose the Vietnamese aggressors and pressure them more firmly. Thus, together with the struggle waged right on the battlefield by the Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors would be inflicted with more serious difficulties to the point that they would be forced to obey international law and the UN General Assembly resolutions and withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the demand of the world community. Only after Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea will Southeast Asia again enjoy peace, security, and stability.

#### VODK: FAILURE OF SRV AGGRESSION INEVITABLE

BK240403 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Station Commentary: "Only by Being Attacked Will the Soviet-Backed Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Expansionists Withdraw Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea and Respect the Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Their Neighbors"]

[Text] On 8 April, four Soviet ships loaded with ammunition and artillery pieces arrived in Kampuchea's Kompong Som port. On 9 April, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors began to transport the ammunition and artillery pieces from Kompong Som port to Phnom Penh.



This clearly shows the world once again that the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors will not withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the demands of the world community. Despite the fact that they have been bogged down deeply during the past 5 years and are facing inextricable difficulties and serious impasse, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not shown any sign that they are ready to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, they have sent more troops to Kampuchea to carry on their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean race.

Meanwhile, their Soviet boss has continued to shoulder the burden by sending more weapons to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for continuing the war of aggression and helping them launch deceitful diplomacy aimed at covering up Hanoi's aggression in Kampuchea. They have done this in an attempt to realize the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors' strategic, threadbare policy to swallow up Kampuchea and set up an Indochinese federation for their further aggression and expansion against the Southeast Asian countries, and the southward drive strategy of the Soviet Union, boss of the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors.

However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed to swallow up Kampuchea despite their all-out attempt made over the past over 5 years, and have actually become more deeply bogged down. Their state of defeat is becoming more apparent with every passing day. Despite its all-out efforts over the past more than 5 years, and despite giving them more aid -- from \$2.5 million a day to \$6 million a day -- still the Soviet boss has been unable to rescue the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. No matter how much more assistance it gives, the Soviet Union can never salvage the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors who have been in a state of steady decline for over 5 years and have suffered an even more serious headlong dive in the current 6th dry season.

Meanwhile, the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has advanced favorably and made a significant step forward in the current 6th dry season. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army has increased and intensified attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all areas throughout the country, from the western border region to the provincial towns which are important strategic positions of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, such as Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Kompong Speu towns. Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army attacked even the Koh Kong provincial town which is an important command post of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors protected by many layers of defense networks. Our national army smashed the defense lines, war materiel, command post, and manpower of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in this Koh Kong provincial town. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' last-ditch attempt in mobilizing forces to launch operations along the Kampuchean-Thai border at the end of the current dry season was just a show of force and psychological warfare aimed at serving their further deceitful diplomatic maneuvers.

However, due to their true aggressive and expansionist nature and their Soviet boss' southward drive strategy, despite the fact that they have suffered such inextricable difficulties, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors still cling on to their military, political, and diplomatic maneuvers. At the same time, their Soviet boss still continues to help the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors in their aggression against Kampuchea. The sweet words uttered by the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors and their Soviet boss, such as Vietnam wants to solve the Kampuchean problem, Vietnam takes a softer stand, Vietnam wants Southeast Asia to enjoy peace, and so forth, and their repeated call for others to accept their conditions are just deceitful tricks and schemes aimed at relaxing world community's vigilance, diverting the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea into other problem, and through this burying the five UN General Assembly resolutions demanding total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

But, no matter how hard the Vietnamese enemy aggressors might try, according to the law of the history, the aggressors can never occupy another country forever. They are always defeated in the end. Likewise, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will one day be defeated and driven out of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are confident in their final victory when they drive all the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors out of Kampuchea.

KPNLF CHIEF OF STAFF SAK ON AMPIL SITUATION

BK240155 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[By Kawi Chung]

[Text] Ampil, Kampuchea -- A top military official of the Khmer resistance force loyal to Son Sann said yesterday that his troops had established a new defence line very close to a strategic reservoir east of this resistance headquarters in a continuing attempt to abort the Vietnamese dry-season offensive against their main base. Meanwhile, First Army Division Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit told reporters that the force of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) had recaptured most of the areas around Boeng Ampil, a large lake about four kms east of Ampil camp, which has been under siege by about 2,700-2,900 Vietnamese troops since April 15.

KPNLF Chief-of-Staff Gen Sak Suthsakhon told reporters at one edge of his Ampil camp that his troops had penetrated deep towards the southeastern part of the Ampil Lake. "We have made progress. Our defence line is now about 200 metres from Boeng Ampil. The resistance forces were waiting for a good occasion to surround the reservoir and we have a surprise for the Vietnamese", he said. He did not elaborate.

At the Cavalry Task Force 411 in Ta Phraya, opposite this Khmer resistance base, Maj Gen Phichit said the KPNLF forces had gained control over most of the areas around the lake with the exception of the southeastern tip. He said fierce fighting had been raging in this area. "But the Vietnamese are withdrawing", he added.

Gen Sak said there were some signs that the Vietnamese were pulling out. Yesterday's fighting was relatively light in comparison with that of the previous day, according to the KPNLF military chief. "The Vietnamese reacted very lightly to our attack," he explained.

Gen Sak said his force would do its utmost to retain Ampil and harass the Vietnamese attackers by using guerrilla tactics. He said that his force sustained 22 killed and 101 wounded since the fighting broke out on April 15 while about 500 Vietnamese troops were killed in action during the weeklong battle for control of the main resistance base.

Gen Sak claimed that eight truckloads of Vietnamese bodies were transported back to Sisophon on April 15 and five other trucks loaded with bodies were spotted on April 16 on their way to Sisophon. Some of the killed Vietnamese were left behind and "they don't smell so good", he added.

He said that the KPNLF guerrillas also destroyed two 105 mm artillery pieces and five M-113 armoured personnel carriers. Their wreckages were towed back to Sisophon, according to Gen Sak. He also claimed that a lot of Vietnamese were wounded in the fighting and had been hospitalised in Sisophon, Seam Reap and Battambang.

Weapons and ammunition allegedly seized from the Vietnamese were also shown to reporters. They included 130mm artillery shells, 107 rockets, bags of rice, bowls and numerous ammo cases. "These ammunition will be used against the Vietnamese. They are theirs", he joked.

Contrary to press reports, Gen Sak said that the main temple inside Ampil proper was not destroyed by Vietnamese artillery bombardment. However, two monks' abodes were set ablaze and a nun was killed in the fire because she refused to leave the house. About 300 houses were burnt down inside the camp during the artillery barrages which have been going on for more than a week now.

He also said that the KPNLF force was able to cripple a convoy of trucks and cut the logistic routes of the Vietnamese, particularly the strategically important ones from Sisophon. Describing the fighting on April 22 as the heaviest ever since April 15, Gen Sak said about 1,731 artillery shells and rockets landed inside the main Ampil camp. The number excluded those landed on the battlefields, he added.

"It was the fiercest battle so far in this current dry season," he claimed. The heavy rainfalls yesterday did not prevent the Vietnamese from attacking the new defence line of the Khmer resistance force while the resistance was determined not only to retake the lake but also to "go beyond the current area under our control." "We want to cover most space," he added.

The KPNLF force was fighting alone without assistance from any of the other two partners in the tripartite coalition government, according to the KPNLF chief-of-staff. Maj Gen Phichit told reporters that the current Vietnamese dry-season offensive was a "total failure" as they failed to achieve their "political objectives".

"Contrary to the Vietnamese wishes, the offensive has become a morale boosting for the resistance," he said. He said that the resistance for the first time was able to push back "the enemies" in a dry-season offensive.

Even though the Vietnamese could later capture Ampil camp, they could not hold it for long and had to pull back when the rainy season arrives, he said. He said the Vietnamese offensive was a failure because the Vietnamese had underestimated the combat capacity and miscalculated the tenacity of the resistance forces.

Maj Gen Phichit quoted an intelligence report as backing his contention that the Vietnamese force could not be able to launch a second attack on Ampil. "The Vietnamese have been rotating their troops from one place to another and so the troops are not fresh," he said. A Thai military source said that eight Vietnamese troops were caught by the KPNLF forces while they were cutting wood yesterday.

#### VODK NOTES INDONESIA REAFFIRMATION OF POLICY

BK240243 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Recently, Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Hanoi Vietnamese National Assembly, lied to people in France that Indonesia supports Vietnam's policy to get rid of Democratic Kampuchea. On 21 April 1984, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja firmly rejected this deceitful statement of the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors. The Indonesian foreign minister stressed: Indonesia's stand toward Kampuchea is that the selection of the Kampuchean Government in the future must be decided by the Kampuchean people.



PASASON PRAISES WORK OF IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

BK220416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Pasason 17 April editorial: "Wholeheartedly Hail the Success of the National Propaganda and Training Conference"]

[Text] With a sense of enthusiasm and high responsibility, the National Propaganda and Training Conference was successfully closed on the afternoon of 16 April after 8 days of work. It was the first national propaganda and training conference to be held since the third party congress for exchanging views among cadres on ideological work, reviewing the propaganda and training work carried out in the past year, studying the orientation and tasks of the propaganda and training work in 1984 and in the years to come, and studying and appreciating the regulations on the organizations of propaganda and training committees at all levels, with the aim of strengthening and consolidating the propaganda and training system from the higher to lower levels in order to ensure the execution of the party's political and ideological duties.

The conference heard an address by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and a lecture by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, on political and ideological issues, which were considered very valuable in mobilizing and providing guidance to all delegates on the orientation, role, and responsibility of the party's political and ideological work. In addition, the conference also heard a report on the world situation, our party's foreign policy, and the current situation of national defense and public security work, thereby convincing the delegates to study all issues in depth so as to improve the propaganda and training work and to enrich the contents of the conference.

The conference unanimously approved the address by the comrade general secretary, which noted that the ideological work plays a key role and is the most important revolutionary task. It is also one of the three tasks in building and strengthening the party. All the delegates were unanimous that in the new period of socialist transformation and construction in our country, the propaganda and training work plays an even more significant role. If this task is not effectively executed, other tasks will not be gloriously fulfilled. The delegates also acknowledged that without consistent and regular study and training, cadres and services concerned will encounter certain difficulties, thus affecting their performance in other tasks.

In the new period of the Lao revolution, although blessed with numerous new favorable conditions, we have still encountered numerous difficulties because the enemies are trying in every way to sabotage and destroy our revolution in all fields. They have placed special emphasis on exploiting our current weaknesses and difficulties to wage psychological warfare to distort the correct line and policies of our party. That is why in the new period, the scope of our ideological work must be broadened many fold compared to the period of national-democratic revolution. It has developed its scope in depth, width, and all-roundedness in all facets of our social life at all times.

In the past year, ideological work has greatly contributed to our fundamental victories, especially since the conclusion of the third party congress. Propaganda and training committees at all levels have scored considerable progress and development.

They have been more profoundly educated and guided by the party with better educational contents and more appropriate techniques. Mass media resources have been improved and modernized for more effective utilization.

After attending this conference, we have come to more clearly understand the position and role of the propaganda and training cadres and their contributions in the past. However, when we look at the requirements of the propaganda and training work in the new period of the revolution, we still see that certain weaknesses have to be rectified. For example, our cadres have not yet carried out the ideological work in a continual and relentless manner. Many loopholes still persist on all fronts, such as the grassroots level. We have not yet fully realized the complicated and decisive priority characteristics of this work. The party committees at all levels have not yet paid full attention to carrying out this work, and the propaganda and training boards at all levels have failed to take the initiative and act as staff cadres for their own party committees. A large number of our party cadres and members have not yet firmly grasped the party's line and policies nor fully understood the enemy's cunning schemes. Most significant of all, the ideological work has apparently been controlled only by the higher level, and has not yet been fully disseminated at the grassroots level. The popularization of the party's line and policies still remains inefficient. The techniques of popularization have failed to profoundly conform to the reality of the political tasks of each period and each locality. Mass media resources have not yet been fully utilized in popularizing the line and policies of the party and state among the people. The training of propaganda and training cadres from the central to the grassroots levels still lacks quality and quantity. The propaganda machinery in many provinces and districts has not yet been consolidated and improved, and has not yet fully grasped their role and duties.

After having studied the address of the comrade general secretary and documents distributed at the conference and exchanging experiences among themselves, the participants at the conference have come to more clearly see that political and ideological work is always closely linked with the political duties of the party, that these political duties must be regarded as the principal content and objective, that they must rely on the reality in each locality and each scope of work, that they must cite examples from the work of outstanding persons from various movements as the theme of propaganda campaigns, that the propaganda committees at all levels must follow the guidance of the party committees, and that the party committees at all levels must increase their leadership and directly engage in ideological work. At the same time, the propaganda committees must cooperate with all work. They must pay attention to providing favorable conditions and equipments for propaganda, training, and ideological work, and to effectively managing, keeping, and utilizing the media resources to the maximum.

The conference unanimously adopted a guideline for propaganda and training work in 1984 and in the coming years, which stipulates efforts must be made to educate and train the entire party, army and people to appreciate the resolutions adopted at the third party congress and to closely coordinate the popularization of the resolutions adopted at the party congress and other resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee. Propaganda and training work must conform to the objective of each branch of work. Efforts must also be made to educate everyone to profoundly appreciate the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism.

At the same time, everyone must be educated to have correct attitudes, for example the attitude toward self-sufficiency and self-reliance; to develop a sense of taking the initiative; to closely coordinate the state collective, and individual interests; to understand the efficiency of economic mindedness; and to have a correct attitude toward thrift and production labor.

In addition, the conference also studied regulations on the setting up of propaganda and training machinery at all levels. All this is the great victory in the ideological front of our party. However, it is only an initial victory. All the delegates were asked to further endeavor to translate this work into reality in their respective localities. Ideological work basically belongs to the entire party, all levels, all branches from the higher to the lower levels, and all party members.

Therefore, party committees at all levels and all branches of work must pay constant attention to ideological work, and must personally execute it. All party committee members, including secretaries and heads of all services must regard ideological work as their primary duty. Party committees at all levels and in all services must rely on the overall line and policies of the party and state in outlining action programs, including the program on ideological work. At the same time, they must adopt practical methods for executing these programs. These programs must provide correct answers to the truth of the reality, conform to the aspirations of the masses, and be effective in mobilizing the masses to be energetic in fulfilling their political duties.

Cadres carrying out ideological work have the honor of being propaganda combatants in popularizing Marxism-Leninism as well as the party's line and policies. At the same time, they are also combatants who are assigned to safeguard the party's attitudes. Therefore, all of us must strive to enrich our qualitative characteristics and to further enhance our capabilities so as to deserve the title of being vanguard combatants who are able to correctly carry out political and ideological work.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ISSUES 1984 AGRICULTURAL PLAN

BK211145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Apr 84

[12 April "Instruction" No 022 issued by Chairman of Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan on guidance in implementation of 1984 plan on seasonal rice farming, livestock breeding, and switching to agricultural cooperatives]

[Text] To implement the fifth resolution of the third plenum of the party Central Committee which stipulates that in 1984 endeavors must be made to produce 1.3 million metric tons of rice, increase the cattle herd to 1.45 million head, increase the number of pigs to 1.35 million, consolidate and strengthen the existing agricultural cooperatives, and develop the agricultural cooperative task and other collective ways of earning a living; in the spirit of considering the expansion of food production as a strategic task, the ricefields as battlefields, and the transformation of agriculture along the socialist path as the first priority task to be fulfilled at present in the countryside, particularly in the six provinces and 28 districts which are the main areas for rice farming; and to strive to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan to carry out seasonal rice farming, increase the number of domestic animals, and consolidate and expand the agricultural cooperatives as put forth in the economic and social development plan for 1984, from now to the end of the year, the Council of Ministers calls on all levels and branches to attentively and urgently carry out the following tasks:



1. All levels and branches must enable the cadres and people of various tribes to profoundly understand the direction and their responsibility in the development of agricultural production and the switching to agricultural cooperatives as adopted by the party and government. On this basis, provinces, districts, cantons, villages, and agricultural cooperatives must review the agricultural production plan and the plan to set up agricultural cooperatives for 1984.

A. The consolidation task: Concrete plans and figures must be adopted.

Measures and arrangements must be made to expand intensive cultivation in a simple, wide, and thorough manner and in conformity with actual circumstances. For example, it is necessary to set up dikes to hold water, select good quality seeds, clear away weeds, spread fertilizer, tend rice plants, and harvest and store rice in an effective and timely manner. Intensive cultivation must be regarded as a basic measure to increase the quality and the volume of rice. In plantation areas, capital, tools, and advice must be provided for growers so as to enable them to gradually switch to carrying out terraced farming, permanent crop cultivation, and crop rotation. Regarding this, each province must pay attention to setting up an experimental center. At the end of each year, each province must positively educate, train, and persuade the people to restrict shifting crop cultivation. As for those families which have adequate rice, they should adopt measures to limit shifting crop cultivation.

B. Livestock breeding: People must be continuously persuaded and motivated to effectively take care of and breed domestic animals. This must be done on the basis of stepping up the task of publicizing and making use of technical advances in livestock breeding. Special attention must be paid to preventing and combating animal diseases. Attention must also be paid to building stalls and ~~the~~ suitable breeding of cattle in permanent places in order to accumulate fertilizer. Each province must select a natural pasture to build an experimental livestock breeding center. In addition, the people and cooperative members must be mobilized to organize the raising of at least two pigs, including a sow, for each family.

C. Agricultural Cooperative Field: Attention must be paid to consolidating and expanding the movement of switching to agricultural cooperatives and collective ways of earning a living, consolidating existing cooperatives, and continuing to restore failed ones. In each canton where conditions prevail, efforts must be made to positively expand agricultural cooperatives. At least one or two agricultural cooperatives must be set up in cantons which have none. As for those cantons where there are already agricultural cooperatives, they must consolidate and set up more cooperatives.

To this end, attention must be paid to building and training the contingent of agricultural cooperative management cadres, namely boards of directors of cooperatives, technical workers, accountants, and chiefs of various production and labor units. Arrangements must be made to visit and make field trips to learn lessons from outstanding cooperatives.

The administrative committees and economic sectors must strive to do their utmost in providing capital, materials, and production tools for the cooperatives and in purchasing products from them.

At the same time, they must pay attention to studying and guiding the implementation of the policy of turning cultivated areas to collective ownership and the policy of sharing products. They must give concrete guidance and solve the hiring or buying of draft animals, the renting of farmland, and other issues. Attention must be paid to expanding and setting up at least two or three production and labor exchange solidarity units in each village where conditions for switching to agricultural cooperatives do not prevail.

2. To effectively and successfully fulfill the aforesaid tasks, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Agricultural Cooperatives must act as a host in coordinating the work with other sectors concerned and in assigning cadres who have experience in boosting agricultural production and setting up agricultural cooperatives -- such as adopting production plans and targets, organizing training, and preparing seeds, draft animals, fertilizer, insecticide, tools, and other materials -- so as to assist provinces, districts, cantons, villages, and agricultural cooperatives to make use of techniques for carrying out intensive cultivation and plan to consolidate, restore, and develop the agricultural cooperatives. The cadres must also assist localities to settle various difficulties on the basis of self-reliance and self-building. As for those problems that cannot be solved by the localities, they must be quickly reported to the Council of Ministers for consideration.

3. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry, the Construction Ministry, the Ministry of Transports and Posts, the Trade Ministry, the Materials and Technical Supply Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the State Bank Committee, the Culture Ministry, the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, the Public Health Ministry, and others must strive to correctly implement their respective roles and responsibilities toward agricultural production and the switching to agricultural cooperatives. For example, they must accomplish various irrigation projects, supply cantons with various types of materials, organize the purchase and collection of cereal crops and agricultural products from the people and supply them with consumer goods, distribute medicine to the people, create favorable conditions for the cooperatives and farmers to borrow capital, widely publicize the production direction and tasks and the work of setting up agricultural cooperatives, and so forth.

Arrangements must be made promptly for the implementation of all the above-mentioned tasks. The implementation must be completed by the end of May 1984.

4. The provincial and district administrative committees must consider the task of seasonal rice farming and switching to agricultural cooperatives as a main task in their localities. From now until the end of 1984, they must carry out the following tasks:

A. Review the production plan and the plan to set up agricultural cooperatives; adopt goals to be achieved from now to the end of year; and encourage various sectors to finish supplying cantons, villages, and agricultural cooperatives with materials and tools in service of agricultural production before the rainy season comes.

B. Mobilize agricultural cadres and various sectors concerned in the localities to set up working groups to work in districts, cantons, villages, and agricultural cooperatives, particularly those districts which are considered as key areas for rice farming.

C. Organize to guide the implementation of certain concrete tasks as follows: review and draw lessons on the intensive cultivation carried out in previous years.

Each canton and village must invite senior people who have scored rich experiences in earning a living or in production to publicize their experiences to the people. Chronological plans on the rice farming season and specific techniques in planting each type of crop must be publicized to the people.

Regarding rice, the following tasks must be fulfilled: Rice seeds with high quality must be selected. New types of rice seeds must be sown and transplanted in fertile land. Nonglutinous rice should be planted on infertile land to replace glutinous rice in order to guarantee a bumper harvest. At the same time, rice seed must be stored for use in case of drought or floods. If drought occurs in the early part of the season, cantons and villages must concentrate on sowing seedling paddy on areas where water is available to guarantee that there will be paddy sprouts in time.

With regard to transplantation, rice seedlings must be transplanted reasonably close to each other. They should be planted 30 cm by 20 cm, 25 cm by 20 cm, or 20 cm by 20 cm apart from each other. This depends on the fertility of the soil. The amount of fertilizer depends on the type of rice seeds. All these steps are to guarantee a bumper harvest. As for irrigation, the people must be persuaded and encouraged to build small-size irrigation projects, set up dikes, dig irrigation canals, build reservoirs, or dig small ponds in ricefields in order to prevent drought when paddy ears are forming. Medium and small irrigation projects must be promptly built in order to guarantee water for use during this year's rice farming season. Campaigns must be launched to encourage the people to widely produce fertilizer using youths and women as key forces. The slogan which says everyone and every family produces fertilizer must be implemented. The cooperatives must adopt a policy to purchase and store fertilizer in a reasonable manner in order to encourage cooperative members to positively produce fertilizer. Efforts must be made to spread fertilizer in most ricefields for seasonal rice farming. At least 2 to 3 metric tons of fertilizer must be spread on each hectare of ricefield on average.

Regarding production tools, tractors and water pumps must be urgently repaired and plows, harrows, and other types of production tools must be sufficiently supplied to the people. Provinces and districts must distribute production tools to areas where there are shortages. Those districts, cantons, villages, or cooperative which lack draft animals may contact other districts, cantons, villages, or cooperatives to buy buffalo from them at prices mutually agreed upon, state-owned tractors must be used to help those areas where there are shortages of draft animals.

Regarding the seasons, guidance in plowing, harrowing, and transplanting must be strictly and timely practiced. During this year's seasonal rice farming, ricefields must be regularly examined in order to prevent and combat insects of various types. Short-term training courses must be organized for cadres and working groups at the grass-roots level and for cadres of various cantons, villages, and cooperatives in order to help them firmly grasp technical and management methods.

5. All levels and all sectors must widely and thoroughly launch emulation campaigns. In organizing the campaigns, appropriate measures to praise and reward must be practiced in order to guarantee the effective and successful implementation of the direction, tasks, and plan on seasonal rice farming.



In the process of implementing this, provinces and districts must firmly grasp the situation on rice farming and praise and reward outstanding cantons, villages, and cooperatives in a timely manner. They must also help various localities deal with difficulties and must be determined to delay unnecessary meetings so as to guarantee labor for carrying out seasonal rice farming. Simultaneously, vigilance must be heightened and preparedness must be maintained to check all sabotage and subversive schemes of the enemy during the entire rice farming season.

The ministers, chairmen of state committees, and chairmen of administrative committees of all provinces and of Vientiane Municipality must adopt concrete plans to be implemented by various sectors in their localities on the basis of this instruction. They must also be directly responsible in making arrangements for the implementation of this instruction. They must then report, on a regular basis, achievements in implementing the instruction to the Council of Ministers. Initial reviews of the seasonal rice farming situation this year must be reported to the Council of Ministers on 15 August 1984.

This instruction comes into effect immediately. [Signed] Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vientiane, 12 April 1984

#### CHAMPASSAK NATIONAL DEFENSE EFFORTS APPLAUDED

BK220915 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Apr 84

["Feature": "The National Defense and Public Security Work in Champassak Province"]

[Text] Champassak is a large province in southern Laos. To its south lies the friendly PRK while to the west is Thailand whose political and social system is different from Laos. The province is rich in natural resources. It used to be the nest of the southern feudalists in the past. That is why it was and is a militarily, politically, and economically strategic province and the cultural center for southern Laos. Due to the significant position and role of this province, the enemies have tried in every way to seize and use it as their stronghold to oppose the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries in general, and the Lao revolution in particular. That is why before they were completely defeated, the enemies sent part of their armed forces to mingle with people of many villages in the province so that they would be able to carry out post-war sabotage activities to disrupt the revolution in the province in the future.

A few months after the popular seizure of administrative power in the province on 18 May 1975, the enemies launched an all-round sabotage scheme against our revolution by carrying out psychological warfare to create division among the people of various tribes, slandering the line and policies of the party and state, and organizing clandestine forces with the aim of implementing the scheme of peaceful transformation. Between 1976 and 1980, the enemies deployed their forces to set up road blocks in many areas to disrupt and threaten the communications of our soldiers, cadres, and people.

In the past year, even though the enemies have employed numerous cunning and notorious tactics, under the leadership of the Champassak provincial party committee the Armed Forces and paramilitary forces in the province have been constantly consolidated to grow bigger in manpower, stronger in quality, and richer in experiences. The unity between the Armed Forces and people of all tribes in this province has also been gradually consolidated and strengthened.

To smash all designs of the enemies, the Armed Forces have relied on the people in carrying out national defense and public security work. That is why they have managed to score outstanding achievements in decimating enemy soldiers in many areas, for example by killing, wounding, and capturing and forcing several hundred of them to surrender. After our Armed Forces relentlessly launched attacks against the enemy forces in the jungles and routed out their underground agents in some populated areas, the situation in the province returned to normal. Especially the districts sharing a border with Thailand have managed to securely defend themselves. Phonthong District, which used to be a nest of the reactionary feudalists in the past, has gradually managed to maintain peace and public order and become a strong outpost for the province thanks to a sense of militant vigilance and the strength of solidarity of the local people in carrying out national defense and public security work. Several other districts, cantons, and villages have also effectively carried out this work.

In addition to launching attacks against the enemy forces, building political foundations, and engaging in economic construction and cultural development, over the past 9 years the Armed Forces and paramilitary forces in the province have grown stronger and bigger in all fields. For example, the number of soldiers has increased several fold compared to 1975, their quality has been gradually improved, and their political and ideological stand and attitude toward friend and foe have been constantly heightened. As for organizational work, several units now come under the leadership of party committees and commanding cadres. They have also engaged in military and specialized training course to raise their combat standards.

At present, as in the past, the national defense forces and public security forces in the province are continuing to profoundly appreciate the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism. The province continues to thoroughly educate all party cadres and members, Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, and people so as to constantly heighten a sense of vigilance and to appreciate the line outlined by the party Central Committee and province, that is, to muster all forces to turn to the grass roots with a view to mobilizing the people to build political foundations, to build popular battlefields for defending the country and maintaining public security among the masses, to enhance their right to collective mastership in defending the border, to actively consolidate and strengthen the national defense forces and public security forces in all fields, to strengthen unity among the ranks of the national defense forces and public security forces, among the people of all tribes, and with the international community, and to correctly implement the policy of the party toward cadres and combatants, families whose children are on active duty, and the families of those who have made sacrifices in attacking the enemies, thereby encouraging all comrades serving in all armed units to joyously and gloriously fulfill their duties in the new period.

#### BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, April 20 (OANA-KPL) -- In response to the invitation of the Komsomol Lenin Youth CC of the Soviet Union the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union led by its action First Secretary Mrs Thongivin Phomvihan, who is also member of the party CC, on April 18, left here for the Soviet Union. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the party CC, president of the Lao Trade Union, along with other officials. V. Sobchenko, the Soviet ambassador to the Lao PDR was also on hand. [Text]  
[Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 20 Apr 94 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES SRV, KAMPUCHEA

NC231530 Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 23 (AFP) -- Thailand's objective remains "total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, even if Vietnam's legitimate interests must also be taken into consideration," Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today in an interview with the Swiss ATS news agency. Thailand, he said, wants to see a non-aligned and neutral Cambodia free from outside interference.

Vietnam, he added, had responded only by "unacceptable proposals" to "the efforts of the countries of Southeast Asia for a political solution to the Cambodian conflict."

Recent incursions into Thailand by Vietnamese troops had shown, he said, "the failure of an ill-defined Vietnamese diplomacy." Vietnam, he added "must understand that it has been in Cambodia too long."

Marshal Sitthi is accompanying Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on a private visit to Switzerland.

ARMY SECRETARY SAYS 'RESISTANCE' TAKES AMPIL LAKE

BK231452 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Secretary of the Army Major General Narudon Detpradiyut reported this afternoon on the situation at the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. According to him, at 1100 yesterday, Khmer resistance forces mounted counteroffensives against Vietnamese forces and successfully retook Ampil Lake following sporadic clashes. Vietnam fired mortar and recoilless rifle rounds in Thai direction, but no major casualties were reported. The Khmer resistance forces had finally taken control of the situation at Ampil Lake. At 0530 today, the Kampuchean forces opened up with about 20 mortar and recoilless rifle rounds, but there was no retaliation from Vietnam. The Khmer resistance forces had set up a new defense line at Ampil Lake for their advancement.

In Suri Province, the secretary of the Army reported that 4 Thai soldiers were killed and 25 wounded. He expressed belief that the fighting in Kampuchea should be calming down. Yet, three spots remain worrisome -- Ban Ta Tum opposite Kap Choeng District, Surin Province; Khao Phnum Malai opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province; and Ban Sok San opposite Bo Rai District, Trat Province. The Army is making an assessment of Thailand's losses caused by the current fighting in Kampuchea.

The secretary of the Army also reported that the North Vietnamese soldier, Second Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Cha), who was captured inside Thailand, admitted that Vietnam fired on the Thai plane using an ST-12 gun. He also admitted that Vietnamese forces intruded into Thailand and set up a base in Thailand. The secretary of the Army said the captured soldier is not considered a prisoner of war since Thailand has no war with Vietnam. The soldier is considered a foreign soldier who intruded into Thailand.

PLANES POUND VIETNAMESE 'INTRUDERS' IN SURIN

BK240139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[By Oran Chongkunsathitchai]

[Excerpts] Thai Air Force jets yesterday pounded Vietnamese intruders battling a Thai patrol unit at a strategic hill in Surin Province in a renewed flare-up at the Thai-Kampuchean border. Meanwhile, over 10,000 Khmer refugees were moved deeper into Thai territory yesterday in anticipation of a Vietnamese onslaught on the Sihanoukist camp at Ta Tum. The refugees arrived in Thailand a week ago and were housed at Chong Phrik, Bua Chet Sub-district.



Field military sources in Surin said a Thai patrol unit clashed with an unknown number of intruding Vietnamese troops on Hill 445, Ban Taweng of Bua Chet Sub-district from 7 a.m. until noon. During the skirmish, three jet fighters from Ubon airbase were called in and pounded Vietnamese positions. The enemy's guns were silenced at around noon, the source added.

Casualties on the Thai side were still not known as none of the patrol unit members had returned to their base camp by yesterday evening.

In another development on Sunday, a Thai spotter plane was shot at by Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire while on a reconnaissance mission near the Thai-Kampuchean border in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. The groundfire, however, missed the plane, according to a Border Patrol Police report.

#### ATHIT: FIGHTING ALONG BORDER CALMING DOWN

BK240829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] Khmer resistance guerrillas loyal to Son Sann are closing in on a strategic lake near their main base at Ampil in a three-pronged push to dislodge all Vietnamese troops from the area, field sources said this morning. Meanwhile, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said fighting between Khmer resistance forces and Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border from Surin down to Trat had calmed down due to heavy rainfall.

Speaking to reporters in Bangkok this morning, Gen Athit said the rains had given guerrillas the edge over Vietnamese troops who were bogged down with heavy hardware.

The guerrillas were now taking the initiative and pushing the Vietnamese into retreat, he added. The border situation, he said, was "not worrying" but Thai troops had been instructed to keep a constant alert.

#### PRASONG ON POLICY ON BORDER MINORITY GROUPS

BK240845 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Thailand should stop using minority groups as buffers along its border to avoid friction with its neighbours, Secretary-General of the National Security Council (NSC) Squadron Leader (Sqdn Ldr) Prasong Sunsiri said in a secret meeting last week. The proposal which is a reversal of long-standing government policy will badly affect the former Kuomintang (KMT) Chinese irregular forces and several Burmese minority groups if it is put into effect. It will also affect the Karen rebels now engaged in heavy fighting with Rangoon government troops opposite Tak Province. Prasong cited good relations with Burma as being important.

The NSC Secretary General said that the minority groups have caused many problems through their presence in the border areas. These groups have acted as if they were above the law, with the organising of armed groups such as the KMT.

Other problems are the growing of opium, trading in narcotics, destruction of forests and water sources, he said.

Most of all, the presence of these minority groups has adversely affected Thailand's relations with Burma which is an important neighbour, he said. Saying that Thailand is now experiencing problems at all borders, he said that while the Kampuchean border presents the gravest problem, Thailand should also look after the other borders and see that the problems there do not become more aggravated.

Sqdn Ldr Prasong said that a group of officials had in the past been using the minority groups as buffers for security purposes and had used the KMT to help suppress communists for example. This belief is wrong and has affected the country adversely to a degree, he said, adding that the practice should be stopped totally in the future.

He said further that the minority groups in the border areas now total about 500,000 people including Karen, Hmong, Yao, Lisu, Muser, Akha and remnants of the KMT 93rd Division who took asylum in the Thai border for political reasons.

#### SRV OFFENSIVE AGAINST KPNLF BASE ANALYZED

BK210658 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 21 Apr 84 p 13

[Text] The military strength of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) was put to the test last Sunday when Vietnamese troops delivered their first major strike at the resistance "capital." The resistance troops have so far put up a good show despite their disarray on the first day, but uncertainty over the fate of Ampil camp still haunts about 30,000 Khmer people who have been evacuated from the camp.

It is obviously a politically-oriented battle for both the Vietnamese and the KPNLF. For the Vietnamese, if they could not overrun the camp before the arrival of the rainy season their allegation that the resistance was just a "small fish" would not convince the international audience. On the other hand, the fall of the camp could weaken international confidence in the non-communist resistance forces and hence, decrease their material and political support.

In a way, the KPNLF is facing a dilemma. As in guerrilla warfare, weaker resistance guerrillas deserted their besieged stronghold and regrouped their forces into smaller units to try to retake the stronghold during the rainy season. But for political reasons, they have to hold on to the camp until the rainy season next month or at least, as long as possible.

The resistance troops retreated from the defence line about five kms from the civilian camp on the first day of the Vietnamese attack early Sunday morning, while the Khmer had not yet recovered from the Songkran Festival celebration the night before. Deputy Commander of the First Army Division Col San Siphon confirmed that only about 600-800 Vietnamese troops were used in the first attack which followed an intense artillery barrage. The strength of the KPNLF troops was initially estimated at about 800 armed men.

Despite the tactical retreat, the resistance troops managed to set up a new defence line which roughly marks the perimeter of the civilian camp, about one to three kms from the frontier. There were no reports on the beef-up of the resistance force at the new defence line, but as fighting dragged on, reports said the strength had reached about 3,000-4,000 armed men. It is believed that the KPNLF leadership had recalled part of their armed force from the interior to boost the defence at Ampil.

Col San also said that the strength of the Vietnamese force engaged in fighting had swollen to about 3,000-4,000 men. The Vietnamese employed in the fighting reportedly belong to the 751st and the 752nd regiments of the 75th division.

Col Chainarong Nunphakdi, chief-of-staff of the First Army Division, also said that elements of the Heng Samrin army were engaged in the fighting. They were believed to be attached to the fourth brigade of the pro-Hanoi Khmer regime. The Vietnamese also reportedly beefed up their forces in Thmar Puok District, about 10 kms east of Ampil, with ammo and probably new military hardware.

Thai military officers believe that the Vietnamese wanted an early decisive victory over the resistance forces at Ampil and therefore predicted fiercer fighting in the very near future. Col Chainarong said he personally believed that the Vietnamese under-estimated the KPNLF's strength and might have probably planned to overrun the camp within the first one or two days. But the resistance managed to hold their positions at the civilian camp because of their well-protected bunkers and dugouts.

Describing the onslaught as the first ever by the Vietnamese against Ampil, where the KPNLF leadership has been based, the military officer said that the Vietnamese 75th division had postponed the attack twice since the start of this year. According to Col Chainarong, the Vietnamese initially planned to attack the camp in January but postponed it "because we then staged a military exercise on the border."

On February 14, the Vietnamese again were obviously set to launch the attack but the three regiments of the Vietnamese division were abruptly ordered to halt the plan and to move to areas around Tonle Sap to defend such major towns at Siem Reap and Sisophon against a flurry of military raids conducted by the resistance forces against the towns, which are major logistic bases for the Vietnamese forces near the border. Informed military sources told THE NATION that the division later moved up from the Tonle Sap area to Svay Chek, about 20 kms south of Ampil. By April 9, the force had arrived at Thmar Puok, about 10 kms east of Ampil and were there until Saturday night.

Although their soldiers have managed to hold on to their position, KPNLF officials refuse to predict that the troops will be able to resist the Vietnamese offensive until the arrival of the rainy season. Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang-meth, a ranking KPNLF official, said his force would stay dug in at Ampil as long as possible on the condition that their casualties were not significant. KPNLF officials said the death toll on their side was now around 20-30 and that the Vietnamese had sustained heavier casualties.

Thai military source said that although the Khmer resistance forces were poorer armed and equipped than the Vietnamese, their morale was still high and they should be able to resist the offensive. Apparently, the Thai authorities want the resistance force to hold out as long as possible, being aware that if the base is overrun, the Vietnamese forces will come face-to-face with Thai troops massed along the border.

Military officers said that so far the fighting has been restricted to Kampuchean soil and the Vietnamese apparently do not want to provoke the Thai troops; their artillery shells have mainly landed inside Kampuchea. Col San said that the Khmer Rouge, another partner in the coalition government, had a stronghold nearby Ampil but he did not expect that the communist guerrillas would be able to come to the rescue of the KPNLF because most of the Khmer Rouge troops based at the stronghold, located at km 32-33, have been moved to the interior of the war-torn country.



Military analysts also said that the KPNLF's troops based elsewhere along the Thai-Kampuchean border were hardly able to come to the rescue of the KPNLF force at Ampil because they had to defend their own strongholds. The Vietnamese have attacked the KPNLF base at Sok San, opposite Trat, and on Tuesday rained shells down on Nong Chan encampment opposite Aranyaprathet District. The shelling did not directly hit the refugee encampment and caused minimal casualties but it did carry some psychological effect.

Military officers believe that the Vietnamese just wanted to tie up the KPNLF force led by Chea Chhut at Nong Chan, and might not intend to attack the encampment, which houses about 16,000 refugees. Some military sources also said that the artillery shelling did not continue because the Vietnamese wanted to concentrate their forces on the attack on Ampil, and have limited artillery and troops for the purpose.

Northwards, Vietnamese troops are also massed near the Sihanoukist base at Ta Tum opposite Suri, prompting the evacuation of about 30,000 refugees from the camp into Thai territory last Saturday. The tense situation at Ta Tum has made it impossible for the Sihanoukists, the other partner in the coalition, to help the KPNLF force at Ampil.

The Vietnamese earlier attacked the northeastern headquarters of the Khmer Rouge opposite Khun Han District, Surin, and also pinned down the Khmer Rouge near Phnum Mak Hoeun and Phnum Malai opposite the Thai border village of Non Sao-E in southern Aranyaprathet. Not that the Vietnamese have had no problems in their current dry-season offensive. Thai leaders said that Khmer resistance guerrillas were also stepping up their attacks against major military and logistic bases in the interior. The reported use of Mi-8 helicopter gunships and modified Antonov-26 for the suppression of the resistance forces in the plains around Tonle Sap indicates that the Vietnamese have had to resort to air strikes for the first time this year to defend their rear line.

It is quite difficult to assess how much the resistance guerrillas can defend their border strongholds through military diversion tactics in the interior, but the KPNLF's hopes are apparently pinned on two factors -- the activities of their forces and their allies in the interior, and an early rainy season. Yet, the KPNLF apparently still have doubts over whether the Khmer Rouge, now the strongest fighting force in the coalition, will help them. This issue boils down to lurking suspicions among the coalition partners of each other.

#### MALAYSIA'S TUNKU COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK210340 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 84 p 3

[By Simi Suchonthan]

[Text] Malaysian elder statesman Tunku Abdul Rahman said yesterday the Association of Southeast Asian Nations should make a united stand on the Kampuchea issue. "They've done nothing at all except talk," he said at a press conference shortly after receiving a honorary doctor degree from the Asian Institute of Technology [AIT]. "I would like to see ASEAN declaring their stand," he said.

He said ASEAN's move to support the Kampuchean coalition under Prince Sihanouk was worthy but called for more commitments by the six member countries to help the government.

"They have instigated that Sihanouk organise a rebellion (against the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime). But they cannot expect the poor man to do all the fighting himself," he said. He said that his views were strictly personal because he was no longer politically active.

The "Tunku" as he is affectionately called by his people was the founding father of Malaysia and its first prime minister. The Tunku with Thailand's former deputy premier Dr Thanat Khoman, founded ASEAN in the 1960's. He said although the group's initial objective was economically oriented, a worsening of the political situation at the border would affect all countries concerned, in particular Thailand and Malaysia.

At 81, the ex-premier spoke eloquently and was quick to answer the several questions from the many reporters attending the hour-long conference. The Tunku made the trip here solely for the AIT graduation ceremony at Dr Thanat's invitation. The senior statesman is also founder of the Malaysian daily tabloid THE STAR for which he still writes a column every Monday.

Asked to comment on press restrictions in Malaysia, he said some censorship was necessary in view of the communist threat. His tabloid itself "had been warned eight times," but the Tunku said it has never been closed down.

He said his differences with Premier Dr Mahathir Mohamed had been patched following the latter's public apology on his 80th birthday last year. The two men had frequently clashed and at one time Dr Mahathir was expelled from the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] political party of which the Tunku was leader.

Historians credit the Tunku as the man behind the masterstroke which ultimately led to victory in a 12-year war against Communist insurgents. In the so-called Baling Talks he accepted the guerrillas invitation in 1950 to meet them face to face. As leader of the nationalist movement, the Tunku offered amnesty to the Communists if they surrendered after British colonialists had left. However the guerrilla chief China Peng rejected the offer and in so doing lost popular credibility as a nationalist fighter.

#### MINISTER SAYS AUSTRIA MAY ACCEPT REFUGEES

BK221357 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The Austrian Government, sympathizing with Thailand for having been directly affected by the Kampuchean problem and having to shelter large numbers of Indochinese refugees, has agreed to consider accepting a number of such refugees from Thailand. This was stated by Austrian Science and Research Minister Heinz Fischer who paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun at Government House yesterday.

During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between the two countries and the assistance given to Thailand by the Austrian Government in the field of science and technology and flood prevention. They also spoke of the general situation in the Asia-Pacific region and Indochina. The deputy prime minister thanked the Austrian Government for its cooperation rendered to Thailand and requested its support for Thailand and ASEAN at the UN meeting on solution to the problem [as heard].

SIAM RAT CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF REFUGEES

BK211257 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Refugee Problem Must Be Solved at Its Root"]

[Text] The influx of tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand as a result of fighting in Kampuchea is an annual event. These refugees are a burden to us because we have to give them shelter and feed and clothe them. Moreover, we must also provide safety for them. In doing so, we have to take the risk of allowing enemy spies and saboteurs to enter the country. In short, we do not gain anything but lose in keeping the refugees in our country.

For example, if we fail to prevent the boat people from being robbed, raped and killed, we are blamed. Once in a while, the UNHCR will come up with a statement to the effect that the sea pirates are backed by Thai officials or criticize Thailand for paying too little attention to the suppression of piracy. Meanwhile, Thai villagers along the border frequently complain that the refugees are better fed than they are, the owners of the country. It is obvious that we are in trouble both inside and outside the country.

The refugee problem is a protracted one. We regard these refugees as illegal immigrants, but still we have hundreds of thousands of them in various camps in the country. They can cause us endless problems like the old Vietnamese refugees who have been living for a long time in the northeastern provinces.

Therefore, the refugee problem must be solved, and there is no better way to solve it than by sending them home the way they came in. For instance, those who came from Laos must be sent back to Laos. Those from Kampuchea and Vietnam must be treated likewise. We cannot let more come here freely or the Thai race and culture will disappear.

We wonder why the international organizations have not taken any action against the countries which cause this problem. For example, the UNHCR should send its officials to Vietnam and ask it to cooperate in efforts to prevent its people from leaving the country. If it refuses it should be punished.

Whoever is using liberty or human rights as a pretext in his own interests should be condemned and face certain actions. We cannot let anybody trample on the people's fundamental rights and freedoms. ASEAN is unhappy with Hanoi's aggressive behavior in this region. This is the reason for its campaign to end the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea which would solve the refugee problem. However, Vietnam is very stubborn. It might be necessary in the future to taste defeat in a war.

VOFA VIEWS THAI-LAO BORDER COMMITTEE MEETINGS

BK201023 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 19 Apr 84

["Article": "Lao-Thai Relations Are Developing Smoothly"]

[Text] Relations between Laos and Thailand are developing smoothly in the spirit of neighbors who share a common border and whose brotherly relations date back into history.



This year the Lao-Thai border liaison committee has already held two meetings; a national-level meeting and a local-level meeting. The national-level meeting was held in Bangkok on 12-15 January. Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot headed the Thai side and Lao Interior Minister Gen Sisavat Keobounphan led the Lao side. The meeting stressed that close contacts and cooperation in all aspects be promoted between border provinces of the two countries and that border problems must be solved effectively.

As a result of the meeting, Nong Khai Province Governor Sakda O-phong, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai border liaison committee at the local level, extended an invitation for a visit to a group of 14 members of the Vientiane provincial administrative committee led by its chairman, Thongkham Manivan. The group visited Nong Khai Province on 11 April, and a meeting was held by the Thai-Lao border liaison committee at the local level. The delegations reached agreement on several issues.

On border security, the two sides agreed that common measures be adopted as guidelines to settle problems which arise based on the 1979 Thai-Lao joint statement. They also agreed that border security problems should be settled at the provincial level. Both sides also agreed on promotion of trade and goods exchanges. A joint committee will be set up especially for this purpose. It is hoped that the effort will indirectly help solve the problem of goods smuggling along the Thai-Lao border.

The Thai-Lao border liaison committee also agreed at the meeting that joint measures be laid down to deal with the problem of illegal immigrants and penalties be formulated for violation of the immigration law. Close coordination is needed at the local level on this matter.

The Thai and Lao delegations finally agreed to revive friendship sports tournaments between Vientiane Province and Nong Khai Province in the near future. The first match will take place in Vientiane.

The meeting of the Thai-Lao border liaison committee in Nong Khai took place in a cordial atmosphere. After the meeting, the Thai and Lao committees had lunch together. The Vientiane delegation paid a courtesy call on the mayor of Nong Khai and visited a vocational training center and a dockyard in Nong Khai. The group left for Vientiane the evening of the same day.

POST: BURMESE SPY SUSPECT ARRESTED AT BORDER

BK230714 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- A suspected Burmese spy was arrested near a Thai 105mm howitzer position yesterday. It was thought that Taw Win, 45, was among a group of five Burmese sent into Thailand to report on border defences. The five, who were caught a few hundred metres from the gun position, claimed they were porters and had fled Burmese troops attacking the Karen smuggling centre of Wangkha, about 13 kilometres from here. Police said villagers reported seeing the group walking in bush not far from the howitzer.

When interrogated separately, the men claimed they were porters recruited from Moulmein District of Par-An Province. They said they escaped from the Burmese troops at Maw Po Kay but were recaptured and made to carry supplies to the Wangkha line. The Burmese said their group initially numbered eight, but three were killed by Rangoon troops as they fled across the Moei River into Thailand.

During interrogation, military personnel searched Taw Win and found a Burmese Army identification card showing him to be a private. Although Taw Win denied he was still in the service, interrogators said the card was valid. The five men are being held at Mae Sot police station for further interrogation.

Meanwhile, Burmese gunners continued to shell Thai positions for the third day yesterday, forcing Thai guns to return fire. The shelling occurred between 10:00 to 11:00 a.m. and 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. As the barrage continued, Thai troops brought in a 155mm howitzer to supplement the two 105mm guns already in position. Field military sources said artillery and machinegun fire exchanges continued at Maw Po Kay and Mae Lah.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE OFFICIALS ON WAR GAMES, SRV

SK201001 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpt] A joint training exercise between Thai and Australian forces will be held in Australia during the middle of next year as part of the defence co-operation between the two countries, Australian Defence Minister Gordon Scholes announced this morning.

Mr Scholes, who is completing his five-day visit to Thailand today, said at a press conference at the Oriental Hotel that about 150 Thai troops will join their Australian counterparts in holding war games to improve defence co-operation. He said that the war games are at present planned for some time in June next year, but that the site has yet to be finalised. In June last year a joint exercise was also held in Australia involving the same number of men from the Thai Armed Forces.

Mr Scholes, who met Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and First Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, also said that he was briefed about the tense border situation but declined to comment. However, he reiterated Australia's objection to Vietnamese military actions at the Thai-Kampuchean border. "We view with seriousness any breach of the border of one state by another state," he said.

Australian Deputy Defence Secretary Alan Wrigley also told the WORLD that Thai military leaders have raised the question of the difference in the foreign policies of the two countries with regard to Vietnam. Australian policy advocates a "softer line" towards Vietnam reasoning that putting too much pressure on her will drive Hanoi more firmly into the Soviet camp, while Thailand and ASEAN would like more diplomatic pressure arguing that Vietnam has chosen its own fate. "The Thai side raised the issue just to say 'we understand this is your policy and perhaps there could be ways of us coming closer towards each other on this' but that was all," Mr Alan said.

PAPER SAYS U.S. INSTIGATED PRC, THAI ATTACKS

OW211329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Under the heading: "Well-Deserved Blows for the Robbers," Mai Nam's commentary carried in [20 April] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says: Still using the thief-crying-stop-thief trick, Beijing and Bangkok are raising a fuss about what they call Vietnamese provocations against China and intrusions into Thai territory. Those who are concerned about the situation at the Vietnam-China and Kampuchea-Thai borders, and who need only have a certain amount of knowledge, are not at all surprised by this dirty and familiar slander of Beijing and Bangkok.

The fact is that over the past days, Chinese artillery have continued to shell Vietnamese territory, perpetrating many crimes against our compatriots in many areas along the northern border. Meanwhile, at the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Bangkok authorities have continued to order their aircraft and artillery to bomb and shell Kampuchean territory while sending Thai troops to coordinate with the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer bandits to harass many areas on Kampuchea's border.

Although their crimes are plain to see, Beijing and Bangkok think that by making noisy and slanderous charges they can deceive public opinion and escape its condemnation. Worthy of note is that through this host of brazen, distorted fabrications they have attempted to stir up public opinion by clamoring that Vietnam attacked civilians in refugee camps and by capitalizing on the shooting down in flames of a Thai L-19 plane over the Kampuchean-Thai border region while it was guiding A-37 aircraft in their bombing runs and Thai artillery in their shelling of Kampuchea.

It is generally known that Beijing's and Bangkok's frantic war acts are aimed at saving the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer bandits from total annihilation by the punitive blows dealt by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. Along with their thief-crying-stop-thief trick, the Beijing and Bangkok reactionaries are also trying to prevent and sabotage the trend toward dialogue from developing in the region, a trend they have found to be entirely unfavorable for their designs.

Moreover, they are also scheming to use their anti-Vietnamese military actions to step up their collusion with U.S. imperialism. It was not accidental that it was when Reagan, the chief warmonger in the White House, is about to go to Beijing in late April, that Beijing carried out military provocations against Vietnam. And it was not without reason that while Thailand was escalating its military actions against Kampuchea, Prime Minister Prem went to the United States where he obtained pledges by the bosses at the White House and the Pentagon to increase their weapons and war materiel aid to Thailand for use against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

Naturally, those who perpetrate crimes cannot avoid punishment. Chinese acts of war at the Vietnamese border cannot escape resolute rebuff of the Vietnamese people, and Thai acts of war against Kampuchea cannot avoid punishment by the Kampuchean people. This is the sacred right to self-defense of any nation to defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of its fatherland.

The shooting down in flames of the Thai L-19 plane over Kampuchean territory was a serious warning to the Thai authorities about their assistance to Beijing and the Pol Pot genocidal clique.



Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos always adopt a foreign policy of peace and friendship and of respect for the independence and territorial sovereignty of all countries -- including their neighbors, China and Thailand -- but at the same time they resolutely rebuff all plots and acts of aggression to defend the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of their fatherlands.

Frantically opposing the Indochinese countries, Beijing and Bangkok will certainly bring upon themselves ignominious defeats.

#### Deepening Collusion Noted

OW232323 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Commentary: "Proofs of the Deepening and Expanding China-U.S. Collusion"]

[Text] In recent days, the spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY have criticized the United States on the Taiwan issue. They have stated that the Taiwan issue will be one of the major issues to be discussed during Reagan's visit to China. AFP has pointed out, however, that the Taiwan issue will be of little consequence during the Sino-U.S. talks.

What are Beijing's power holders planning to do with the Taiwan issue? They are attempting to use this issue to gloss over their collusion with the United States, and such collusion has been developing in depth and breadth with each passing day.

According to the Voice of America, Sino-U.S. relations have now reached a stage where an agreement in the nuclear sphere can be signed.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has said that a Sino-U.S. agreement on nuclear energy will be signed at the end of this month during Reagan's visit to China. Western observers have pointed out that as close Sino-U.S. ties develop, the United States has (?decided) to sell to China nuclear power plant equipment, and that Sino-U.S. relations are particularly warm in the military sphere. The United States has notified China that it has decided to sell China modern antitank missiles and surface-to-air missiles. At the same time, China has allowed the capitalists of 110 American companies to operate in China. Western news agencies have pointed out that, with their special privileges, these companies are operating like small kingdoms within China. President Reagan also pointed out recently that the United States is China's third biggest trade partner and is the biggest investor in China. Reagan also expressed the hope that, during his forthcoming trip to China, he would lay the foundation for still more U.S. investment in China in the future.

It is apparent therefore that China-U.S. relations are developing in depth and breadth in all spheres. [Words indistinct] The U.S. newspaper THE BALTIMORE SUN, pointed out on 11 April that although Beijing often claims that it is situated between two super-powers, China has in fact thrown herself into the embrace of the United States. This is a fact in broad daylight.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has said that, after Nixon blazed the trail for Sino-U.S. relations, President Carter normalized Sino-U.S. relations and President Reagan has hoped that Sino-U.S. relations will be stabilized and will develop in all fields.

SRV GAINS FRENCH COMMUNIST SUPPORT PLEDGES

OW202217 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20 -- Maxime Gremetz, political bureau member of the French Communist Party [FCP] secretary of the Central Committee of the FCP and head of its external relations department, has reaffirmed the unswerving support of the FCP and the entire French working people to the cause of national construction and defence of the Communists and Vietnamese people. He was receiving Vu Quang, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and head of its International Department, at the FCP headquarters in Paris on April 17. Present on the occasion was Max Zins, chief of the Asia Department of the External Relations Department of the FCPCC.

Maxime Grametz welcomed the achievements and steady progress made in all fields by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. He warmly acclaimed the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers who are punishing the genocidal Pol Pot criminals and their accomplices, and the measures taken by Vietnam aimed at promoting the trend of dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the implementation of the 1984-85 cooperation program between the two parties, and agreed on measures to further promote and develop the traditional friendship between the two parties and peoples.

NGUYEN HUU THO, DELEGATION MEET WITH MITTERRAND

OW212100 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21 -- President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand received in Paris on Thursday Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho conveyed to the French president greetings from President of the State Council Truong Chinh. He spoke of the Vietnamese people's achievements in national construction and reaffirmed Vietnam's foreign policy of peace aimed at building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

The French president welcomed the visit of the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation and expressed his wish for further development of the cooperation between the two countries. He asked Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho to convey his regards to President Truong Chinh and the other leaders of Vietnam. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship.

Earlier, Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had met with French National Assembly chairman Louis Mermaz, other personalities in the National Assembly, and other French officials. Chairman Louis Mermaz gave a grand reception in honour of the Vietnamese National Assembly delegation.

HANOI MAYOR TRAN VY LEAVES FOR INDIA TALKS

OW202150 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Hanoi Mayor Leaves for India -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 20 -- Tran Vy, chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, left here today on a visit of India at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of India. He is to exchange experiences on the management of urban areas including the capital city and to discuss the further promotion of cooperation and mutual assistance between Vietnam and India. He was seen off by leading officials of the Hanoi People's Committee and representatives of the Foreign Ministry. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Hadap was present on the occasion.

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

OW221647 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22 -- A government economic delegation left here today for Ulaanbaatar to attend the 4th session of the Mongolia-Vietnam joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. The delegation is led by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Vietnam section of the Vietnam-Mongolia joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

GDR ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT GROUP VISITS

Ov240735 Hanoi VNA English 0703 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 24 -- A delegation of the Socialist Economy Management Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee led by vice chairman Esvin Bilor paid a two-day visit to Vietnam ending April 19. While in Vietnam, the delegation was received by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. Che Viet Tan, vice chairman of the commission for economy of the CPV CC, and Joachim Elsner, charge d'affaires a.i. of the GDR Embassy here, were present on the occasion. The delegation had working sessions with the economic commission and the industrial commission of the party CC, the Central Economic Management Institute and the Hanoi Party Committee, and visited several economic establishments. A rally was arranged in Hanoi on April 18 where the GDR guests spoke of the SED's experiences in working out the socio-economic strategy and in economic management.

CSSR EDUCATION DELEGATION VISITS; MEETS GIAP

OW181107 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 18 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 18 -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Education Ministry paid a week-long visit here ending today for celebrations of the 30th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's assistance to Vietnam in personnel training. It was led by Professor Vaclav Casar, first deputy minister of the Czech Education Ministry, president of the committee in charge of overseas students, and member of the Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak External Relations Association.

While here, the Czechoslovak guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and had working sessions with officials of the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Vocational Educational Training. They visited several universities and colleges in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and attended a meeting in honour of the 30th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's assistance to Vietnam in personnel training. They were cordially received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A get-together of Vietnamese scientific and technical workers who have been trained in Czechoslovakia was arranged here Tuesday. It was attended by Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of higher and secondary vocational education; Dang Huu, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the state commission for science and technology. Professor Vaclav Casar and his party, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl were present.



CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS 'GIRON VICTORY'

OW192120 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19 -- Lt. Colonel Cecilio Diaz Medina, military attache to the Cuban Embassy in Hanoi, gave a reception here today in honour of the 23rd anniversary of the Giron victory. Among his guests were Lt. General Le Quang Hoa, vice-minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; many senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army, and representatives of the diplomatic corps.

The Cuban military attache recalled the historic feat of arms of the Cuban Army and people and reiterated their determination to defeat any act of aggression by the imperialists. Lt. Colonel Cecilio Diaz Medina and Lt. General Le Quang Hoa proposed toasts for the further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and Armies of Vietnam and Cuba.

## NHAN DAN Comments

OW191111 Hanoi VNA in English 0813 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19 -- "The Giron beach victory was one of the most glorious victories in revolutionary Cuba's history of national construction and defence", says NHAN DAN in an article today marking the 23rd anniversary of the Cuban people's historical event.

The daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam condemns the U.S. imperialists and their accomplices' wicked plots and moves against the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. "However", it says, "with a contingent of heroic combatants who attacked the Moncada Barracks and won the Giron beach victory, which has been considerably multiplied by now, Cuba keeps on marching forward steadily and without fear. The entire Cuban people and Armed Forces are uniting around the Cuban party and state headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro to firmly defend and develop the revolutionary gains obtained with their own sweat and blood".

The paper says that with the support of the socialist community and other progressive people throughout the world, especially the Latin American peoples, the fraternal Cuban people, holding high the banner of the struggle against U.S. imperialism, have continuously surged ahead and helped increase the impact of socialism on the Caribbean and elsewhere in the world.

"Cuba is worthy of the confidence and pride of socialism and the revolutionary movement in Latin America", says NHAN DAN. It goes on: "Following Cuba, the Nicaraguan patriotic forces have risen up to topple the puppet regime, flunkey of U.S. imperialism, and build an independent and progressive Nicaragua which is steadily advancing to socialism while valiantly fighting against all acts and plots of aggression and subversion by Washington".

The paper says: "The situation in Latin America is unfolding unfavourably to imperialism and other reactionary forces, though they were able temporarily to invade Grenada and hinder the advance of the Salvadoran revolution. The striking feature of the present conjuncture is that the peoples in Central and South America have risen up". "The U.S. imperialists are having to cope with new crises right in America", NHAN DAN notes.

BABRAK KARMAL SUPPORTS SRV'S 'HEROIC STRUGGLE'

OW221016 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] On 18 April, while receiving the credentials of SRV Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Van Ba Kiem in Kabul, Comrade Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, enthusiastically hailed the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and Beijing's hegemonism to defend their independence and freedom and build a new life. Chairman Babrak Karmal said: Afghanistan and Vietnam are fraternal countries. We are close comrades-in-arms because we have the same enemies -- U.S. imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists, and other reactionary forces -- who have been trying to sabotage peace and frantically opposing the Afghan, Vietnamese, and Indochinese revolutions. He reaffirmed the resolute and unswerving support of the Afghan party, government, and people for the Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam in their national construction and defense.

BA YI RADIO CITED ON REAGAN'S INTENTIONS

OW231414 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Reagan is exactly a political swindler with a buddha in his mouth and a snake in his heart. Those who are preparing a solemn reception for him should recognize his true face. This is the conclusion drawn by the Chinese clandestine radio station Ba Yi in its broadcast on 23 April 1984 [date as heard].

The station points out: Reagan is plotting to perpetuate the partition of China and build Taiwan into a permanent strategic U.S. base. He once said that in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act, the United States is dutybound to supply that country with necessary weapons and equipment with which to oppose any so-called invasion. The United States is striving to help Taiwan achieve military modernization and gain superiority over China's Armed Forces with regard to air defense, anti submarine warfare, communications and other means of military command.

The United States is currently assisting Taiwan in building its military industry and selling equipment for manufacturing modern weapons while providing it with U.S. blueprints, internal documents, and copyrights. Moreover, some 50,000 U.S. technicians and specialists have come to Taiwan to do that work. Through this form of aid, by the end of the 1990's, Taiwan's defense industry will be able to produce modern weapons of various types in accordance with the U.S. plan, such as new-type jet aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. As stated by the Taiwanese administration, with U.S. aid, Taiwan will be able to quickly build its national defense industry and will then no longer need U.S. arms supplies, thus becoming a steady and strong anticommunist bastion in Asia.

Radio Ba Yi stresses: It is necessary to point out that the Kuomintang's weapons are aimed at the Chinese people. This means that the United States will supply Taiwan with a sufficient amount of weapons to massacre millions of Chinese. Is this a manifestation of friendship? We cannot believe at all in Reagan's deceitful words and fraternal sentiments toward the Chinese people. While talking about friendship with the Chinese leaders, Reagan is supplying Taiwan with a massive amount of lethal weapons.

Radio Ba Yi concludes: Reagan is exactly a political swindler with a buddha in his mouth and a snake in his heart. Those who are preparing a solemn reception for him should recognize his true face.

MOKHTAR RELAYS ASEAN STATEMENT ON SRV OFFENSIVE

BK211008 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] ASEAN has condemned Vietnam for its armed incursions into Thailand and urged it to abide by the internationally recognized principles governing the conduct of relations between states. The chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, said in a statement in Jakarta that the Vietnamese action had heightened tension in the region and further increased the risk of wider conflicts. He said their action had also impeded the search for a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem.

CONTROL PROCEDURES ON SOVIET SHIPS MAY BE EASED

BK211516 Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Jakarta, April 20 (AFP) -- Indonesia will try to streamline control procedures of Soviet ships which Moscow says is a major hindrance in its trade with this country, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said today. Speaking to the press, Mr Mokhtar noted the "very positive efforts" to increase bilateral trade made by both countries during his visit to Moscow earlier this month. But he said that it was now up to Indonesia to do away with "obstacles" which the Soviet Union had said were created by Indonesia. A list of the crew on Soviet ships heading to Indonesian ports is to be submitted to Indonesian intelligence weeks before arrival for disembarkation approval.

Mr Mokhtar said that because of objections concerning the crew, some Soviet ships were not permitted to berth, causing heavy losses in demurrage fees. Some Soviet ships would leave without cargo after a long wait, the minister added. Mr Mokhtar said Indonesia would try to streamline the procedure without neglecting vigilance. He said some crew members could be prevented from leaving the ship if security objected, but without hampering cargo from being loaded.

The tighter control was due to the discovery of an espionage net in 1982 when two Soviets, one diplomat and the director of Aeroflot here, were expelled on spy charges, Mr Mokhtar said. He said that Indonesia's rubber exports to the Soviet Union had decreased after 1983 following the tighter control on Soviet ships which hampered trade. Indonesia exported 50,000 tons of rubber to the Soviet Union before 1983. Malaysia is Indonesia's main competitor in rubber exports to the Soviet Union. Indonesia is seeking to increase non-oil exports to the Soviet Union such as rubber, plywood, coffee, pepper and tin.

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON VIETNAM-KAMPUCHEA 'PROBLEM'

BK220142 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja expressed the hope that the worsening of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean problem will be temporary. He said the invasion of Kampuchea [as heard] by Vietnam takes place every year. However, this will not weaken the spirit of the Kampuchean people who are struggling for the independence of their country.

Minister Mokhtar made it clear that Indonesia's official stand toward the Kampuchean problem remains unchanged. Whoever runs the government in Kampuchea is an internal matter of the Khmer people and must be solved by those people themselves.



According to Minister Mokhtar, Prince Sihanouk's idea of working out a national concord after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops will unite all Khmer groups, including the Heng Samrin group.

AFP Report

BK211148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Jakarta, April 21 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today denied that Indonesia agreed with Vietnam that any solution to the Cambodian crisis would involve political and military elimination of the Khmer Rouge. The chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly Ngyuen Huu Tho was quoted as saying in Paris Thursday that Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines agreed with Vietnam on the matter.

Mr Mokhtar made clear that the Indonesian "official position" was that it was up to the Cambodians to decide on their future government. He added that the idea of a national reconciliation to include all Cambodian forces should be kept in mind as it was the idea of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance coalition government. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) supports the resistance coalition -- which also includes the Khmer Rouge and followers of nationalist Son Sann -- and the withdrawal of Hanoi's 150,000-170,000 troops from Cambodia.

The statement was seen here as drawing the line with the other Indonesian school of thought close to the military which is said to favour the political elimination of the Khmer Rouge and is more sympathetic to Vietnam.

VIEWS OFFERED ON PAPUA NEW GUINEA BORDER ISSUES

Mokhtar Interview Cited

BK220717 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, says closer cooperation with Papua New Guinea on border security would alleviate its suspicions about Indonesia's aggressive nature. In an interview with AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS, Dr Mokhtar said he believed these suspicions were groundless. He blamed these suspicions on a certain segment of Australians described as young people and progressives from universities who he said was doing a lot of damage in Port Moresby. The foreign minister said they had a fixed idea on what Indonesia wants and refused to listen. Asked about criticism in Papua New Guinea and Australia of Indonesia's transmigration program, Dr Mokhtar said it would help integrate Irianese into present day society. However, he said there was a need to minimize friction between local people and other Indonesians and to pay more attention to local customs.

JAKARTA POST Comments

BK201529 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "PNG's Teapot Tempest"]

[Text] The family dispute between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea has all the ingredients of a tempest in a teapot. Which is not to belittle the claims and frustration of the Port Moresby government, but to put the issue in a more reasonable perspective.

Late last month, Indonesia's Air Force conducted an exercise in Irian Jaya called Nuri III (Nuri being the name of a species of bird indigenous to the area). During the exercise, the Air Force received a report of a plane, piloted by a Swiss Catholic missionary, missing in the border area between Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea. F5-E Tiger jets were dispatched to the border, where they conducted low-flying reconnaissance of the known air strips in the area. Travelling at supersonic speed, the jets set off sonic booms that initially were interpreted by Papuan border guards as rocket fire. The Port Moresby Government concluded that its air space was violated and protested strongly to Jakarta. The incident comes at a time when Jakarta and Port Moresby are trying to straighten out the nagging problem of illegal border crossers, which in recent weeks has been exacerbated by several hundred Irianese crossing into Papua New Guinea.

More importantly, the incident must be seen in the context of Papua New Guinea's perception of Indonesia as a regional power -- to use the family metaphor, as the bigger brother in the region. Port Moresby has long chafed under the feeling that Jakarta tends to ignore the developing little brother on its eastern border, in favor of those countries to the north and west.

Couple this perception with the parliamentary politicking in the Port Moresby Government. Prime Minister Michael Somare has been under the attack for his pro-Indonesia policy, and his parliamentary seat happens to be near the Irian-Papuan border. All of which makes this relatively insignificant but regrettable border incident a tempestuous teapot. But both nations should keep their long-term relations in proper perspective, despite this incident.

The nations' two foreign ministers will hold a regularly scheduled meeting later this week, where these misunderstandings will surely be ironed out, and which will further advance cooperation and good bilateral relations.

In the future, we in Indonesia should be more sensitive to Papua New Guinea and realize that sometimes we do take our good neighbor and younger brother for granted. And that as we become a regional power, we must take on the responsibilities that come with that burden. The orderly development of Irian Jaya -- and particularly the border area -- is the cornerstone in the foundation of bilateral, familial relations. Neither Jakarta nor Port Moresby wants to see the teapot boiling again, distorting the true picture of our family ties.

#### SUHARTO RECEIVES NETHERLANDS COOPERATION MINISTER

BK211311 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] President Suharto received a courtesy call from Netherlands Minister of Development and Cooperation and concurrently IGGI [Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia] Chairwoman Mrs Eegje Schoo at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace today. Efforts to step up Indonesian-Netherlands cooperation and issues related to cooperation in the IGGI scheme were discussed during their over-30-minute meeting.

President Suharto explained various matters concerning Indonesia's development which has entered the state of the fourth 5-year development plan, Repelita IV. Mrs Schoo said that IGGI's 1984-85 aid to Indonesia would reach at least \$2 billion, the same amount as last year.

IGGI Delegation Departs

BK210626 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The Netherlands minister for development and cooperation, in her capacity as chairwoman of IGGI (Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia), Mrs Eegje Schoo, believes that even though the Indonesian Government has recorded achievements in the implementation of Repelitas [5-year development plan] I, II and III, it will still need international aid in the future. Mrs Schoo stated this at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport last evening before leaving for home after a 2-week visit to Indonesia at the head of a six-man delegation. She said that Indonesia needs intensified efforts from the Indonesian Government as well as from the international community. Therefore, she said, it is her responsibility to persuade all IGGI member countries to continue their aid to Indonesia at at least the same level of aid given last year. Mrs Schoo said that the IGGI has provided aid to Indonesia since 1967 and will continue to provide aid until Indonesia no longer needs it. She said Indonesia needs the aid to catch up on industrialization and maintain and further enhance national development.

MOKHTAR VIEWS TIES WITH SOUTH PACIFIC COUNTRIES

BK231601 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that relations and cooperation between Indonesia and South Pacific countries should be enhanced, especially those in the socio-cultural field. In a press statement in Jakarta today, Foreign Minister Mokhtar said that socio-cultural cooperation, such as visit of arts or sports teams, would contribute to enhancing relations with countries in the region bordering on Indonesia's eastern part. Minister Mokhtar visited several countries in the region such as the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Samoa, New Zealand, and PNG in the middle of last year. According to him, the Foreign Affairs Department has sent a research and development team consisting of some university leaders and a batik designer to PNG.

BRIEFS

NEW GDR AMBASSADOR -- Home Affairs Minister Suparjo Rustam received a courtesy call from new GDR Ambassador to Indonesia Werner Petersen this afternoon. According to Minister Suparjo Rustam, the GDR ambassador reported during the discussion a planned visit of his government's mission to Indonesia in the near future to discuss economic and cultural matters. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 84 BK]

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED --President Suharto this morning installed six new Indonesian ambassadors. They are: Supari Cokroharsono for North Korea; Police Maj Gen (retired) Hardiman Sastropuspito for the Vatican; Sidik Kusumoatmojo for Suriname; Rear Admiral Mujono Purwonegoro for the Philippines; Hidayat Kusumanegara for Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago; and Sumadi for Mexico, Cuba and Panama. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Apr 84 BK]

WORLD BANK LOAN -- The World Bank approved a loan of \$240 million or about 240 billion rupiah for Indonesia this week. The funds will be used to finance the improvement of highway networks in Indonesia. A representative of the World Bank in Jakarta disclosed that the projects financed by the funds will include the restoration of 2,000 km-long intercity highways and 2,500 meter-long bridges. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 19 Apr 84 BK]



MALAYSIASCHOLES DISCUSSES FUTURE AUSTRALIAN AIR PRESENCE

BK230948 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Scholes, is holding discussions in Kuala Lumpur with the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir, on the future of Australia's air presence in the region. Mr Scholes said he will brief Dr Mahathir, who is also Malaysia's defense minister, on Australia's defense policy and give details on how Australia intends to contribute to the 5-power defense arrangements in the late 1980's. The 5-power defense arrangements signed in 1971 link Malaysia and Singapore to Australia, New Zealand, and Britain under a loose defense arrangement. The Australian Government has already announced that the present squadron of 22 Mirages will remain at the Butterworth base in northern Malaysia until 1988 [as heard] -- 2 years longer than originally planned.

A Radio Australia correspondent, (Hoang Kwan Kua), says the decision to expand the stay of the Mirages was made after Malaysia and Singapore said they wanted to see a continuing Australian air presence in the area.

During his 3-day visit to Malaysia, Mr Scholes will also meet the Malaysian foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, and senior defense officials. From Butterworth, Mr Scholes will fly to Singapore for several discussions with leaders there, including the prime minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

Replacement of Mirages Disclosed

BK240719 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Australia will totally replace its Mirage squadron in Butterworth Airbase with new F-18 jet fighters by 1988. This was disclosed by the visiting Australian Defense Minister Gordon Scholes in Kuala Lumpur today. He was speaking to newsmen after an hour of discussions with the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in the federal capital. Mr Scholes says the replacement will begin in 1986. However, a substantial number of the Mirage fighters will remain deployed at the base until 1988. He expects the Malaysian Government to take control of the base at the end of next year. Arrangements for the withdrawal and replacement have yet to be finalized. Australia will continue to operate reconnaissance aircraft using the Butterworth Airbase. Mr Scholes also declined to deny or confirm a report that the Australian intelligence service is operating in Singapore. There have been allegations that Australia and New Zealand are operating their intelligence services from the island republic. During the meeting, Tan Sri Ghazali and Mr Scholes touched on foreign and security matters in the region.

BRIEFS

1983 TRADE BALANCE -- The deputy minister of trade and industry, Haji Muhyiddin Yassin, told the Senate that Malaysia had a trade surplus of 2,198,000,000 ringgit last year. He said that the overall performance of the country's trade balance was good, especially when compared to the trade deficit of about 859.2 million ringgit in 1982. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Apr 84 BK]

LABUAN DECLARED FEDERAL TERRITORY -- The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, officially declared Labuan as the second Federal Territory this morning after signing the letter of declaration with Sabah chief minister, Datuk Harris Salleh. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Apr 84 BK]

VER DEFENDS MILITARY VERSION OF AQUINO SLAYING

OW231351 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver today defended the military version of the Aquino assassination at the resumption of the Agrava board hearing on the case. Ver said Aquino could not have been killed midway down the service stairway, but at the tarmac; and Jose Carlos has more.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Gen Ver testified for the third time and presented before the Agrava board a four-page special report of the PC CIS [Philippine Constabulary Criminal Investigation Service] to him, analyzing the evidence of where Aquino was shot. Asked whether he ordered an inquiry into a seeming contradiction between earlier testimonies that Aquino was gunned down at the stairway, and the military theory, on the tarmac, Gen Ver instead showed this special report. He said that the physical evidence gathered indicated that Aquino was shot on the tarmac.

[Ver] However, on the place where the body fell, you could see blood all over it, which, by physical evidence, investigators wished to prove that if he was shot on the stairs, there could have been blood on the stairs or on the railings, considering that he was going down, and considering further that if he was in a hurry to do down, then the recorded sound track of the videotapes reflected a lapse of 11 seconds' duration from the time Senator Aquino stepped on the top rung of the bridge's stairway until the first shot was heard. [Words indistinct] shooting showed that the distance from the top of the stairs to the (?exact) spot on the tarmac where the senator fell, as shown by the blood stains [word indistinct] that he negotiated at a fast pace in 11 seconds.

[Carlos] Gen Ver also told the board there was no doubt the Aquino assassination was communist inspired. Ver offered to facilitate the interview of top communist leaders now under detention to enlighten the board on the communist plot to assassinate Aquino.

Among those who can be interviewed are (Ruben Guivara), a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and Commander (Somulong), former Huk chieftain in Central Luzon, who, Ver said, had associations with Aquino when the former senator began his political career.

Ver reiterated his earlier position that he would abide by the results of the board's findings, including the institution of court-martial proceedings against military officers.

In the course of today's hearing, board Chairman Corazon Agrava denied charges by the counsel of the Galman family, Attorney Lupinio Lazaro, that the board was over-protective of Gen Ver, the longest sitting witness. [end recording]

COUNSEL QUESTIONS BOARD'S USE OF POLYGRAPHS

HK220026 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The counsel for the Aviation Security Command, or Avsecom, yesterday said he will continue to refuse to have military witnesses to the Aquino assassination undergo polygraph or lie-detector tests until he has established the competence of the polygraph expert assigned to conduct such tests. In a statement, the lawyer also took exception to the observation that military witnesses who refused to undergo such tests may be cited for contempt by the Agrava fact-finding board looking into the Aquino assassination.

One cardinal requirement of the tests, he pointed out, is the consent of the subject, and to cite for contempt a subject who refuses such a test is a flagrant violation of the tenets of the profession.

At least no military witnesses [as heard] have been summoned by the Agrava board to submit to polygraph tests. The board said about 10 to 15 military witnesses will be summoned for the tests.

#### IMELDA MARCOS RETURNS FROM ROME VISIT, COMMENTS

OW231341 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The Philippine pilgrimage to Rome during the Holy Week has been described as successful and enlightening. This was the assessment of the pilgrimage leader, Mrs Imelda Marcos, who planed in today. David Nye was at the MIA [Manila International Airport] and filed this story.

[Begin recording] [Nye] The first lady arrived together with the Philippine delegation composed of church as well as lay officials at 1550. President Ferdinand E. Marcos led a throng of well-wishers at the Manila International Airport.

During a brief news conference shortly after arriving, Mrs Marcos said she was deeply touched by the pilgrimage to Rome, marking the 1950th anniversary of Christ's resurrection. She paid special tribute and thanks to Pope John Paul II for according the Philippine delegation the warmest hospitality.

[Imelda Marcos] What can convey his sentiments more expressively than his receiving our delegation in private audience on Sabado de Gloria? In his remarks to us, the pope, holy father, remembered fondly his visit to our country 3 years ago and reassured us of his unceasing solicitude and prayers for the Filipino people and for those who guide their destiny.

[Nye] She also said that this year's message of peace and reconciliation is especially significant in the local scene at a time when there is conflict among Filipinos.

[Imelda Marcos] We pray that those who incite Filipinos against Filipinos (?will hear) the divine enlightenment that they may desist from their destructive maneuvers and contribute genuinely to reconciliation and harmony. For this is of the essence of our Catholic faith. Our religion is a religion of love, of harmony, of peace, and it is a religion of charity and understanding.

[Nye] As a token of the pope's gratitude to the Philippine delegation, he gave a bronze statue of a mother and a child. The first lady also announced that the pope will once again be in this part of the globe when he visits South Korea in May. [end recording]

#### RONO DENIES REPORTS OF FURTHER PESO DEVALUATION

HK230707 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono yesterday dismissed as baseless speculation the reports that the government will again devalue the peso. He said the reports are the work of the opposition who are trying to make it appear that the economy of the country is on the brink of collapse. The deputy prime minister said the government's efforts at economic recovery had planted [as heard] the attempt by the opposition to disseminate false stories about the country's economy.



Rono noted that the IMF team that visited the country did not insist on another devaluation in the peso exchange rate because of the political stability shown by the Filipino people in the midst of economic pressures and difficulties.

MARCOS CLAIMS OPPOSITION 'ADVOCATING SOCIALISM'

HK240643 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday accused the opposition of trying to destroy free enterprise by proposing a government takeover of all units of industries and privately owned lands. The president said the opposition move will destroy all gains made by the country in the land reform program and the emancipation of farmers and in all development programs such as the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [national livelihood movement] and Sariling Sikap [self-help]. President Marcos denounced the opposition proposal advocating socialism while addressing some 150 opposition officials in Quezon who joined the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and about 1,000 others at Malacanang Palace's Maharlike Hall. President Marcos said the opposition, in their desperate bid to gain popular support, is advocating a system of government which is basically socialistic that will deprive the people of their basic rights under a free enterprise society. President Marcos also addressed yesterday the opening of the Bulacan agro-industrial fair in Malolos, Bulacan. He said that the May 14 election will pass judgment on the achievements of the administration and its platform of public service and on the opposition, which he said did nothing but criticize these programs without offering a constructive alternative. In a related statement, Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez also assailed the opposition for allegedly sabotaging the country's efforts at economic recovery. He said the opposition is doing that by raising a phony uproar where the government is unpopular with the people. Perez said the opposition is sabotaging the economy by opposing the International Monetary Fund's standby credit of 650 million dollars being sought by the government. He said the loan is needed to bail out the nation from its economic difficulties caused by the world-wide recession and increases in oil prices. The opposition, on the other hand, hit back at the administration's charge that the reported impending peso devaluation was baseless speculation. UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel said Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono was talking like a magician or as a Central Bank spokesman when he said there will be no further peso devaluation. Laurel said Rono's statement did not seem to jibe with earlier pronouncements by the Central Bank concerning another devaluation and a possible adoption of a flexible exchange rate for the Philippine currency. Laurel said the Central Bank and the finance minister are actually drafting a letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund stating that possibility.

TROOPS KILL CP REGIONAL CHAIRMAN, AIDES 20 APRIL

HK210051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] In Aklan, government troops killed yesterday [20 April] the chairman of the Communist Party's regional committee in Panay Island and his two aides in an encounter in Barangay (Unod), in the town of Ibajay. PC [Philippine Constabulary] regional Chief of Staff Colonel (Pedro Yanes) identified the slain Communist leader as (Eduardo Delafuente) alias (Capunso). One of two others killed in the battle was (Antonio Mijares), alias (Kajuri), who was reported to be assistant chairman of the Panay Island Communist Party Committee. The other rebel was not immediately identified. The PC report said the troops raided a Communist Party meeting near a river in Barangay (Unod) while the rebels were planning moves to disrupt the elections in Panay. Six other rebels escaped during the encounter and are being pursued by government troopers.

In another military report, Army soldiers killed 13 rebels and captured 11 others during the last few days. Army spokesman Colonel (Mateo Bagawan) said there were no casualties on the government side in the 14 encounters reported to Army headquarters at Fort Bonifacio. Most of the slain rebels were not identified. The encounters occurred in Dolores, Eastern Samar, and in Misamis Oriental. Col (Bagawan) also reported the surrender of 19 rebels in Kalinga-Apayao. The surrenderees were led by NPA regulars [word indistinct] (Macnao) and (Estino Macnao).

#### ARMED FORCES, CADETS CONSIDERED FOR POLL DUTIES

OW211307 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] There is a strong possibility the Armed Forces and the ROTC cadets will be called for poll duties. Nothing definitive has developed yet, but the Commission on Elections [Comelec] issued a new statement today to the effect it is still studying the wisdom of deputizing the Armed Forces in view of the recent spate of violence and terrorism in some parts of the country.

Comelec Chairman Santiago said: Should such a move be taken, the poll body would call on the Armed Forces only to help preserve the peace in areas where the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the INP [Integrated National Police] earlier deputized by the Comelec would need to be reinforced in coping with the situation. The Comelec chairman stressed that if the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] would be deputized, it would not mean the involvement of the entire might of the military.

On ROTC cadets the Comelec is studying the possibility of assigning these young cadets to guard polling places in areas where they are not exposed to unnecessary risks. Earlier, AFP Chief General Fabian Ver expressed the Armed Forces' readiness to help the Comelec conduct peaceful, orderly, and honest elections on May 14.

Only last week, Gen Ver was in Davao where he was informed by military authorities of the capture of communist suspects, arms, and documents in a raid in Davao City which showed the communist plan to boycott the May 14 polls and program of violence and other activities to disrupt the election campaign and the balloting itself. The discovery of the communist documents in Davao City came in the wake of a spate of violent incidents in several areas of the country, including the assassination of the Sipocot, Camarines del Sur vice mayor and the mayor of Bislig, Surigao del Sur, and the recent attacks against political personalities in central Luzon and Negros.

Comelec Chairman Santiago today said: Actually, the overall prospects are bright for peaceful polls on May 14. However, he said, the poll body has to be ready with contingency measures.

#### Cadets Not To Be Used

HK231052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1100 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr has turned down the request that the citizens' military training [CMT] cadets be authorized to help keep the peace during the election in May. According to Santiago, the CMT cadets' services are not needed because the Comelec and the candidates have sufficient personnel to oversee the elections. Santiago expressed fears that complaints may arise from the use of the CMT cadets because of their lack of experience.

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